INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 203– BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

India's Sole Representative To R. T. Conference On Way To London

NO CHANGE IN R.T.C AFFAIRS

Only Sir S. Hoare To Replace Benn

"MAC'S" AUTHORITY AND OUTLOOK REMAIN UNALTERED.

LONDON, August 26.

It is emphasised that the change of Government makes no difference whatever to the Round Table Conference. Indian delegates will be greeted with the same heartiness as before, and the Round Table Conference and Committees connected with it will meet precisely as arranged and on the dates fixed. The proportion of the representatives of the three political parties is unchanged, though the representation of the Labour Party at present remains open. Otherwise the only change is Sir Samuel Hoare's participation in the capacity of Secretary of State. It is pointed out that Mr. MacDonald will preside with precisely the same authority and the same mind and outlook as at the previous Conference. Moreover, the Federal Structure Committee will again have the advantage of presidency of Lord Sankey.—Reuter.

MR ANDREWS HEAVES A SIGH OF RELIEF

Making Preparations To Receive Gandhiji In London

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who says that he is making all arrangements in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's coming to London heaved a sign of relief when he was informed that Gandhiji is definitely sailing on Saturday. Rev. Andrews has now resilved to regard the decision as final.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI'S DEPARTURE UNCERTAIN

Gandhiji's Entourage Ready

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

News of the agreement came at Firgrove with dramatic suddenness at 6-50 p.m.

Dr. Ansari, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Sir Cowasji Jehangir were the recipients of congratulations for their untiring efforts in bringing about an agreement.

Telephonic conversation between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Emerson at 4-30 p.m. apparently cleared all the points at dispute. Immediately thereafter letters were exchanged between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Emerson confirming the agreement over the phone.

JAWAHARLAL AND SARDAR PLEASED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also looked pleased.

News of the settlement rapidly spread in Simla and there was all round satisfaction expressed in both official and unofficial circles.

GANDHIJI'S ENTOURAGE.

Mr. Gandhi looked most cheerful when leaving by motor for Kalka. His entourage in London will consist of five, including his son Devidas Gandhi, private secretary, Mahadev Desai and Miss Slade.

MALAVIYAJI WILL BE LEFT BEHIND.

Pundit Malaviya has been advised telegraphically and telephonically to start for Bombay, but it is not known if he will reach Bombay in time to catch Saturday's mail boat.

Mrs. Naidu who is already in Bombay will accompany Mr. Gandhi.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, another Round Table Conference delegate left Simla with Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

GANDHIJI GIVEN A HEARTY SEND-OFF AT SIMLA.

—:o:—

Congress And Govt. Come To Settlement.

INQUIRY INTO BARDOLI AND OTHER PARTS CONCEDED.

—:o:—

MAHATMAJI REACHES BOMBAY IN TIME TO CATCH MAIL BOAT

SIMLA Aug 27

A Settlement has been reached between the Government and Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Simla immediately and sailing by mail boat of Saturday 29th August.–

Mahatma Gandhi left Simla for Bombay in torrential rains He was given a splendid send-off

BARDOLI ENQUIRY FULLY CONCEDED.

After the meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Government's reply to Mahatma Gandhi was communicated to him this afternoon.

The text of the reply is not available, but it is understood that Government has further modified the terms of the proposed "Communique." Enquiry in respect of Bardoli has been fully conceded, and while conceding no further enquiry, Government might not close the doors for the Congress seeking enquiry into the breaches under the ordinary Law.

Hearty Send-Off At Simla To India's Sole Representative At R. T. C.

(From Our Special Correspondt).

SIMLA, Aug. 37.

The greatest satisfaction prevails that an agreement was after all reached between the Working Committee and the Government and that Mahatma Gandhi and party have left Simla for Bombay for sailing on Saturday by s.s. "Rajputana".

DEADLOCK AVERTED

At 4 p.m a deadlock was apprehended but soon it was got over by helpful attitude of the Government who conceded the points raised by the Congress Committee. The members of the Executive Council were consulted by Mr. Emerson who had received telephonic conversation with Gandhiji as to the Congress view points.

BONE OF CONTENTION

The points on which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was very keen were all incorporated in the draft communique and Gandhiji came smilingly out of the room after telephonic conversation with Mr. Emerson. But still some formalities had to be observed by way of written confirmation and Sir Cowasji Jehangir ran up to the United Services Club with a letter and came back after half an hour.

GANDHIJI LEAVES IN SPECIAL TRAIN

A final letter from Mr. Emerson came in to Mahatma Gandhi at 6-45 p.m. and Gandhiji after perusing it ordered Rai Bahadur Mohanlal to arrange for departure for Kalka 'en route' to Bombay. This was done within an incredibly short space of half an hour. It was planned that Gandhiji and Party should leave by the road but a special train was arranged within a few minutes and in spite of this shortest notice there was a large crowd gathered at the station and gave a hearty send-off to India's Great Leader who will be the sole representative of the Congress at the momentous session of the Round Table Conference in London.

SMOOTH SAILING IN VICEROY'S CABINET

It was not all smooth sailing in the Viceroy's Executive Council before an agreement was reached. In fact yesterday the Viceroy had cause to be distressed over the turn of events in the evening when Gandhiji was negotiating with his own colleagues over the terms of the communique. But there were frequent and close consultations between two or three members of the Executive Council on one side and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Dr. Ansari and Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the other.

Several anxious conversations took place beetween these groups and voice of the two Indian Members of the Viceroy's Cabinet eventually prevailed to the satisfaction of all the parties. But for the efforts of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir Joseph Bhore on the side of the Executive Council and the ceaseless endeavours of Dr. Ansari and Sir Prabha Shanker and Sir Cowasji on the other result might have been different.

"NO MESSAGE OTHER THAN CONGRESS MESSAGE".

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR LONDON

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Owing to late starting of Mr. Gandhi and party from "Firgrove," Mr. Gandhi had to abandon his journey to Kalka by road and went by special train which was arranged at short notice. The train left at 8-30 and will reach Kalka in time to catch the Bombay Mail. Asked for a message just before boarding the train, Mr. Gandhi said "I have no message other than that of the Congress".—A. P.

MIRABEN AND PEARELAL LEAVE FOR BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

Under instructions from Mr. Gandhi, Mira Ben left last night for Bombay with Mr. Gandhi's luggage for the visit to England, and Mr. Pyarelal, Mr. Gandhi's secretary, left for Bombay this morning with Mr. Gandhi's portfolio.—A.P.

EARLIER

VICEROY'S REPLY BEFORE CONGRESS CABINET

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Viceroy's reply to Mr. Gandhi, which was communicated after the meeting of the Executive Council, was the subject of discussion by the Congress Working Committee for four hours, at which Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was also present.

In the interval Mr. Gandhi had telephonic conversation with the

(Continued on page 5.)

Gandhiji And Roy's Arrest

WIRE BY DEFENCE COMMITTEE

CAWNPORE, Aug. 27.

The Raja of Kalakanker arrived here to-day in connection with Mr. Roy's defence and had an interview with Mr. Roy.

The Defence Committee has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi as follows:

"Sent wire and letters. No reply. Round Table Conference and Swaraj immaterial if men like Roy cannot be liberated and have to remain in jail. Kindly protest."—A. P.

REVOLT IN SPAIN

—:o:—

Govt. Forces Bombarded

40 DEAD: 200 INJURED

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Lisbon.—The revolt has already caused 40 deaths. Two hundred persons have been injured.

Government artillery at Cabeza, near Lisbon, was bombarded. The casualty roll is growing. The Minister of Marine has been slightly hurt.

REBEL ARMY PROGRESSING.

A number of the rebel army have landed in Spain. Anybody bearing arms will be shot at sight. A regiment has been despatched to Oporto.

The movement was believed to be diminishing late last night but re-started to-day when 100 civilians and soldiers barricaded themselves in the barracks and fired at the Government forces.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on Page 8.)

LORD CREWE.

Appointed Secretary Of State For War.

LONDON, August 26.

It is announced that Lord Crewe has been appointed Secretary of State for War.—Reuter.

(Lord Crewe, who is aged 72, who is a Liberal in politics was Lord Privy Seal in 1903 and from 1912 to 1915. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1908 to 1910, and Secretary of State for India from 1910 to 1915, and was appointed next year President of the Board of Education. He worked as British Ambassador in France from November 1922 to 1928).

SIND FINANCIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

POONA, Aug. 27.

The Sind Financial Enquiry Committee had informal talk with Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Reforms Officer, to-day. No more witnesses will be examined here. The Committee will leave for Karachi on Sunday the 30th instant. The Committee will meet in Simla about 9th September.—A. P.

AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

The West bound Air Mail was delayed. It will leave to-morrow morning.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE TREMORS.

QUETTA, Aug. 27.

Earthquake tremors were experienced here to-day.—A. P.

Bombay Governor Better

POONA, Aug. 27.

From enquiries made at Government House, Ganeshkhind, it is understood that the Governor who was indisposed is better to-day.—A.P.

BRITISH MINERS FALL IN LINE WITH T. U. C. DECISION

Federation Votes For Opposing New Ministry

43 MINER M. P's TO BACK DECISION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, August 26.

"Vigorous opposition" in Parliament and country to the new Government, is threatened in a resolution unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party and the Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, held this evening.—Reuter.

MINERS SUPPORT T. U C. DECISION

Opposition To New Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation has instructed its members to support the action of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party in resolutely opposing new Government.

The Federation is directly responsible for the candidature of 43 members of Parliament.—Reuter.

FIRST MEETING OF NEW CABINET.

Close Agreement Shown

LONDON, August 26.

Close agreement was shown (it is authoritatively understood) at the first meeting of the new Cabinet, to-day, which got to grips with some vital parts of the National Government's projects for solving the Nation's financial and economic problems. Committees were appointed to deal with the aspects of the problems. The new Government will not proceed with any controversial bills. It is understood that it does not contemplate ordinary loan, but conversion operations. Full details of the Government's scheme will not be announced until Parliament assembles on 8th September; but the aim will be to introduce legislation able to operate immediately.—Reuter.

"MAC" UNBURDENS HIMSELF

What Lies Before National Govt.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Rugby.—What lies before the National Government, and motives which deem him to play a leading part in its formation was examined in a broadcast speech by the Prime Minister last night. In the course of it Mr. MacDonald said: "I have given my life to building up of a political party. At this moment I have changed over my beliefs and none of my equery. It is said I have no Labour credentials for what I am doing. That I argue, but I am certain that in interests of the working class I ought to have them. During the past few weeks the country has been faced with financial emergency. People who would suffer most are people not with the largest but with smallest incomes. The threatening cloud has to be dispelled and dispelled immediately. Action, swift, decisive and effective, is demanded and that, we propose to give. This undoubtedly will entail sacrifices, but I am perfectly certain that in order to put our financial house in order there is no person who will fail to give what response he can according to his means, provided always, that he has assurance that everybody is doing the same. It is the proposal to cut down unemployment benefit that troubles most people. The proposal now is that as part of the urgently required national savings these benefits should be reduced by ten per cent, but that children's allowance should not be touched at all. That looks pretty big, but remember that during the last two years cost of living has been reduced by eleven and half per cent. It is better to ask unemployed to go back not fully but very nearly to the standards of only two years ago than to stand rigidly for the present rate and run the risk of injuring our credit and people's purchasing power as well.

We are told that this is a banking swamp or conspiracy or something of the kind against the Labour Government. We were never presented with any political ultimatum. We never found in the attitude of conversation of those with whom we were negotiating any political bias one way or another. One thing and only one thing will put British credit in a position of security at this moment and that is a scheme consisting of economies on the one side and further revenue on other—a scheme well-balanced with burdens imposed as rightly as possible but imposed equably that scheme will be reduced.—B.O.W.

PARTY MEETINGS

Baldwin's Activities

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Rugby.—Meetings of the three political parties are fixed for Friday. It is anticipated that the action of their leaders in joining the national Government will be unanimously endorsed by the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Mr. Baldwin has, since his return, been in close contact with a large number of prominent members of his party, and has been assured that they recognise that a situation had arisen which could be met by only the fullest co-operation in joint measures.—B.O.W.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	7.16
To-day's Opening Rate	7.22
Difference	+.6
To-day's Closing Rate	7.01
Difference	—.15

Broach Expectations Rs. 154-0-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	3.72
To-day's Opening Rate	3.77
Difference	+.5
To-day's Closing Rate	3.74
Difference	+.2

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Silver Ready	13 0 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	13 0 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Rs. a. p.
1st Settlement	43 12 0
2nd Settlement	43 14 0

DR. BRUENING'S GOOD WISHES TO "MAC"

"Full Success In Important Task"

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald has received the following telegram from the German Chancellor Doctor Bruening: "Kindly accept sincerest wishes for full success of high and important task which you are assuming today, in the interests of your great country."—B.O.W.

REMISSION OF WATER TAX IN FRONTIER PROVINCE

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 27.

The following communique has been issued:—General remission of half of the water rate has been granted on this year's melon crop in areas irrigated by Government canals of the North West Frontier Province in case of all fields which have not already received complete remission. Under the existing rules value of remission has been estimated at rupees thirtyfive thousand.—A. P.

KASHMIR STATE

People's Support To Administration

SRINAGAR, Aug. 27.

Over 700 societies throughout the State have sent in, for the information of His Highness, unanimous resolution passed by them expressing confidence in the Maharaja, the Prime Minister and the Government.

The Municipal Committee of Srinagar passed the following resolution on the 25th instant:—

"This committee representing the people of Srinagar view with abhorrence the allegations made by certain persons to disturb the public peace and tranquility and in token of the responsibilities devolving on them the committee place on record their implicit confidence in the justice and magnanimity of His Highness and in the capacity and statesmanship of the Prime Minister. The Committee feel sure that law and order will soon reign in the city of Srinagar as heretofore."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

UNDEMOCRATIC AND UNAUTHORISED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A manifesto jointly issued by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party and the Consultative Committee of Parliamentary Labour Party and signed by Mr. Arthur Henderson "inter alia" denounces the new Government as undemocratic and unauthorised by the people. It alleges that it is a "determined attack on the standard of living of the workers in order to meet a situation caused by the policy of private banks." It declares that taxable capacity in Britain has not been exhausted. It suggests an alternative policy of mobilising the country's foreign investments, temporary suspension of Sinking Fund, taxation of fixed interest bearing securities and other unearned income.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
(1)

WANTED—One experienced L.C. P. & S. (Bom.) for temporary employment. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 3503

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R5585

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS on Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 including T. A. plus Office and Stationery expenses to open Branch Offices and organise banking business. Apply with one anna stamp to METROPOLITON INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
2

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

A LARGE COTTON MILL up-country, requires immediately a SECRETARY with first class antecedents. Must be fully conversant with the work of a Cotton Mill Office, including sale and costing of yarn and cloth, purchase of cotton, control of mill working, accounts purchase of stores, etc., and must be possessed of good liberal University education. Preference will be shown to one who has had administrative experience and who can produce satisfactory evidence of character, honesty and reliability. As the position is one of great trust, the application of one, who comes of a good family and who is highly spoken of by persons whose views are entitled to weight will receive the best consideration. Good salary and prospects will be offered to a really suitable candidate. Apply stating full particulars of education, past experience, age, family connections, salary expected to Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3475

Trade Announcement.

RECOGNISED UP-COUNTRY firm of wholesale importers invite correspondence from Indian manufacturers of all lines of general merchandise, with a view to represent them as distributors in up-country. References and credentials wanted and given. INDO AMERICAN TRADING CO., Allahabad
3439

Matrimonial

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH, well established in life, for a girl of a very rich and high Punjabee Kathri family. The girl is beautiful, well accomplished, appearing in matric this year, well versed in vocal music, knowing very well Harmonium, Violin, and Sitar, all sorts of painting works, household affairs, and best needle work. Apply Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5733

Profession

SURE CHANCE for AMERICAN FIGURES TO-DAY. If fails will return Rs. 12 for Rs. 10. Customers are requested that they should not lose such golden opportunity to see us from to-day to recover their losses as we give sure chances as well as security for their money in return till 31st August, 1931. WOTSON BOND TEA CO. BUILDING, 93, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
P R 5741

Educational

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE. (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies numbered 16003 and 16004 on the life of Mr. Karmali Bhojabhai, Habib Building, Dongri, Bombay, duplicate policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
7, Council House St.,
Calcutta.
3513

SCHEDULE "A".

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

(Rule 8)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II of the Rules for places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1), clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that we Ebrahim Tayabally Cinemawalla and Ebrahim Jivaji Jani propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Parel Road, Chambar Lane, on the ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, being plot Case No. 88 of Scheme, 47, admeasuring about 2305 square yards and assessed under Municipal "E" Ward Nos. 7571, 7572, 7573 (1 & 2), 7575 (1 & 2), Street Nos. 21, 22, 23, 23A, 25, 25A and registered under Collector's New Cadastral Survey No. 559 of Mazagon Division.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the Seventh day of September, 1931, that is to say, within nine days from the date of this notice:—

Messrs. MERWANJI BANA & CO., L.C.E.S,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
"Cama House", 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated at Bombay, the 28th day of August, 1931.
3478

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1) No. 671 of 1928	Re: Pandu Govind Rawoot
(2) No. 703 of 1928	Re: Shaik Abdul Aziz Shaik Abdul Kadar alias Shaik Haroon Shaik Abdul Kadar.
(3) No. 962 of 1928	Re: N. Manekchand Kapoorchand & Sons.
(4) No. 1026 of 1928	Re: Alfred David.
(5) No. 1042 of 1928	Re: Richard Herbert Smith.
(6) No. 1061 of 1928	Re: Damodar Narayen Bhide.
(7) No. 292 of 1928	Re: Mohanlal Panachand Sha.
(8) No. 357 of 1928	Re: Reginald Joseph Mc Mahon.
(9) No. 402 of 1928	Re: Frank Blitton.
(10) No. 457 of 1928	Re: Moreshwar Vinayak Javle.
(11) No. 544 of 1928	Re: Abdulla Haji Suleman Memon.
(12) No. 565 of 1928	Re: John Erman Baptist.
(13) No. 589 of 1928	Re: Mahomed Mia Sarkhote Chogle
(14) No. 597 of 1928	Re: Lilacher Trikamji Kakad.
(15) No. 606 of 1928	Re: Yacoob Haji Suleman Meghani
(16) No. 719 of 1928	Re: Motilal Gandalal Mehta.
(17) No. 748 of 1928	Re: Gopal Bala Jadhaw.
(18) No. 891 of 1928	Re: John Aksman Gloss.
(19) No. 919 of 1928	Re: Mowji Ranchod Rajput.
(20) No. 961 of 1928	Re: Dulabhdas Hirachand.
(21) No. 1108 of 1928	Re: Fernand Cleophos Fariya.
(22) No. 1119 of 1928	Re: Hirabhai Sunderji & Anr., traded as Damodardas Sunderji & Co.
(23) No. 1155 of 1928	Re: Joseph Walter Langford.
(24) No. 1208 of 1928	Re: Leo Patrick Hierlehey.
(25) No. 1233 of 1928	Re: Kankanady Salyanker Thimuappaya, son of K. Chammuappaya alias T. K. Salyanker.
(26) No. 1246 of 1928	Re: Narayen Damoder Purao.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to declare a first dividend in estates Nos. (1) to (6), and a first and final dividend in estates No. (7) to (26).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 20th day of August, 1931.

N. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
3463

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1282 of 1928.

KHIMCHAND NAROTAM BHAVSAR, of Bombay, Jain inhabitant, Colour Merchant, residing at Motishaw's Oart, Love Lane, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MANEKLAL PREMCHAND and (2) AMARCHAND KALLIANCHAND, both of Bombay Jain inhabitants, the former a share broker and the latter a jeweller, residing at Love Lane, Byculla and Sheikh Memon Street, respectively, without the Fort of Bombay, Receivers in Suit No. 82 of 1918 ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale which was to be held on the 29th day of July, 1931, and was adjourned by Consent for one month will be proceeded with at the Godown at Hathi Bagh, Love Lane, Byculla, on the 28th instant and at the residence of the abovenamed Plaintiff at Jain Temple, Byculla, on the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
3511

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE on (SUNDAY), 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Maldon House," 35, New Marine Lines, (Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's Bungalow) of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture made to order, Tilting Suit, Cabinets, etc.

Property of Mr. K. F. Handerson and others.

Free Free Free
THE CONDEMNED HUSBAND.
(A Priceless Book).

It contains the secrets of Sexual Science for the benefit of young and old. The book will be sent Post Free to persons above the age of 18 years, together with a sample of PARIS PILLS, the greatest Tonic and Retentive. State age and enclose Annas 2 in stamps. V. P. P. not sent.

C. OMAR & CO.
(India Office) No. 5 LAHORE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Banish Superfluous Hair

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" That will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, caused no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.
N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

Manager,
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY
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The Comedy Riot
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GRANT ROAD.
Ripon Theatre
OPENING DAY OPENING DAY
SATURDAY, 5th September, 1931
Being Gokulashtami Public Holiday at 4 p.m.
"MANAPAMAN"
SUNDAY, 6th September 1931 at 3 p.m.
"EKACH-PYALA"
MONDAY, 7th September, 1931. Being PATETI HOLIDAY. at 3 p.m.
"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"
TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931 at 3 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931 at 8-30 p.m.
"ASHA-NIRASHA"
Booking will be opened on Thursday 3-9-31 from 5 to 8 and after daily 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m.
MANAGER,
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N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakkai Maru	4903	20 Aug.	28 Aug.
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

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THRILLS!
STRONG IN THEME!
RICH IN DRAMA!
PULSATING WITH HUMAN INTEREST
A Columbia All-Dialogue Comedy Drama.
with
KRAZY KAT
Successor To
MICKEY MOUSE

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, Spot: 2-3/8.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 26.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Aug/Sept. quoted 18/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Aug./Sept. quoted 18/6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcel: Afloat sellers 19/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 26.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta: Aug./Sept. sellers per cwt. 7/7-1/2.
C and F Bombay: Aug./Sept. sellers per cwt 7/8.
C and F Karachi: Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt. 7/3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 26.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 5-9/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 26.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £12-1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £103.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £5-3/4.
National Bank of India £31.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £92-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £79 Ex dividend.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £100.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £42.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £49.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £57.
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £75.
Consols 2½ p.c. £58-1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £100-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92-7/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 26.
Copper Braziers £44-1/2.
Yellow Metal £35.
Spelter Hard ndian Brands £10¾.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £9½.
Tin English Ingots £122.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 26.
Demand Bills 485.65

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 26.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:— No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:— Aug./Sept. sellers £11-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:— Aug./Sept. sellers £10-10-0.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 26.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:— Aug./Sept. sellers £9-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:— September sellers £8-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:— Aug./Sept. sellers £10-7-6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 26.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.49
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.05-5/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.66
T.T. London on Madrid	54.47
T.T. London on Milan	92.92
T.T. London on Berne	24.97
T.T. London on Paris	124.00
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

Liverpool, August 26.

October	7.16
December	7.35
January	7.46
March	7.64
May	7.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Liverpool, August 26.

October	7.14
December	7.36
Middling Spot	6.89

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	7.01
January	7.32
March	7.50

New York: Noon Call.

October	7.05
January	7.37
March	7.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Liverpool, August 26.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil bales
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 26.

	Opening	Closing
August	—	3.66
September		3.68
October	3.68	3.72
November		3.74
December		3.78
January	3.78	3.82
February		3.87
March	3.87	3.92
April		3.96
Middling Spot		3.81
May		4.00
June		4.03
July		4.06
August		4.09

LIEERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, August 26.

Estimated Spot Sales	6,000 bales
Sales for Export	200 bales
Sales of East Indian cotton	500 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 26.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.11
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.23
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.41
Oomra, Good	2.84
Oomra, Fully Good	2.94
Oomra, Fine	3.09
Bengal, Good	2.74
Bengal, Bully Good	2.84
Bengal, Fine	2.94
Scinde, Fully Good	2.84
Scinde, Fine	2.94
Scinde, Superfine	3.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 26.

Sakellaridis, September	5.64
October	5.70
November	5.81
January	6.00
March	6.27
May	6.34
July	6.49
F.G.F. Spot	5.85

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 26.
Silver: Prices advanced on Indian covering. Market is quiet.
Spot 12-15/16
Forward 12-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 26.
Bar Gold Fne per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 26.
Interest day to day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-9/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/8 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 26.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt: Sept./Dec. buyers 13/9.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt: Jan./April sellers 15/-.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-45 p.m.—Indian Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

7 p.m.—Light Music by Himmatlal Purshottam.

—:o:—

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS:—An adjourned meeting of the above board will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday), at Kapad Bazar Servant's Volunteer Corps' Office, 45, Champa Gally.

PUBLIC LECTURE FOR TEACHERS:—Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector of Visual Instruction will give a talk to teachers on "Visual Instruction" illustrated with cinema films and lantern slides at the New Era School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay to-day (Friday), at 6-0 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Monroe" arrived in London on the morning of the 26th inst.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

DR. PAVRY'S LECTURE:—Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry will deliver, under the auspices of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, a public lecture on "The Early History of Kurdistan: Kurdish Life and Customs" at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, (2nd September), at 6 p.m.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR:—This is open to all communities at the Muzzafar Abad Hall, Grant Road, from 3 to 9 p.m. daily.

To-day (Friday), is Ladies' Day between 2 and 5 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. for general public. Come and see Aeroplane and Zeppelin designs by an Indian.

FLAG DAY IN ANDHERI:—The Andheri Village Congress Committee has decided to celebrate next Sunday as "Flag Day", at 7 a.m. New Flags can be had from the Congress Office, Versova Road, Andheri.

B. P. C. C. METEING ON MONDAY.

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the B.P.C.C. will be held on Monday next at 7 p.m. at the Congress House.

PUBLIC MEETING IN "C" WARD

A public meeting under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) near Mumbadevi Fountain. Mr. Motichand Kapadia will preside and Messrs. Dhurandhar, Dr. Vora and others will speak on "Our Duty".

BON VOYAGE GANDHIJI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Gandhiji is love personified. His decision, therefore, to attend the R. T. C. inspite of the Government failure to carry out the Truce terms is not at all surprising. The youths naturally view the decision with disfavour and protest against the Congress participation in the R. T. C. when their brave comrades who fought the battle of freedom under the Congress Flag are still rotting in jails. But protest or no protest, the youths realise fully well that Gandhiji is the pride and the hope of India and they can serve the country well by following his inspiring lead. The youths, therefore, assure Gandhiji of their full support and wish him all good luck and a bon voyage. Long Live Gandhiji, the redeemer of the poor.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA,
Vice-President,
Young Patriots League.
Bandra, Aug. 27.

THREADS TO OUR "DEPRESSED" BRETHREN.

It was in 1928 that the Social Equality League launched on a campaign of giving thread to the so-called "depressed" classes. The function is carried on every year on Cocoanut Day. The movement has created a stir in the Brahmanised Hindu society. Opposition was shown in some places; but determined to push forward the programme with a view to abolish the monopoly of the caste Hindus, the League is going ahead on the lines chalked out. This year again sacred threads supposed to be monopoly were given away to nearly 500 members of the "Depressed" classes under the joint auspices of the League and Nasik District Central Association. Mr. D. V. Naik of Social Equality League acted as Acharya, and he was assisted by Shankerdas Boowa and many other members of the "Depressed" classes.

Large Crowd For Holiday Races

'MR. EVE' PROMINENT AMONG WINNING OWNERS.

Howell's Profitable Treble: Exciting Finish In Harris Plate.

HAS AL WALI STRUCK FORM OVERNIGHT ?

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

A fairly large crowd turned up for the Cocoanut Day races. The First and Second Class Special, which leaves Boribunder at 11 a.m., could not accommodate all the passengers, with the result that 15 minutes later another special had to be requisitioned to convey remaining batch.

The going was not so bad as on the previous meeting. None-the less it was heavy. Between 3 p.m. and 4, it drizzled awhile; the whole afternoon was cloudy.

Mr. Eve was out to win to-day. If Roman Roue had not been beaten at the very post by Facino, Mr. Eve's stable would have had four winners to its credit. As it is, they had three outright wins at fairly good odds and two places, one of them (Ratheen) paying Rs. 143 in the first tote.

Among Jockeys, Howell fared the best. He rode three winners in convincing style.

ORIENT—THEN AND NOW.

While recording Orient's easy victory in the first race to-day, I cannot help recalling the fact that in the Damascus Plate (Division 1) running in the same company with the same handicap and ridden by the same Jockey, Orient had put up a miserable show, disappointing a large clientee, which had backed it to 2 to 1.

With Farman scratched, the "Chronicle" tips came true in the first race in the order given viz., Tourist second and Black Beauty third.

In the second race, Fashion the first favourite was totally out of the picture. Swank ran true to its form and so did Swaran Latta. Mr. Eve's Ratheen was a rank outsider.

The Childwickbury Handicap was at the mercy of Neguac, who won hard held by eight length. This is a fine animal and would win again. Crusty's defeat was a shock to Mr. Harrison, who was very confident of his success.

UNLUCKY MORNY.

At the finish of the Castletown Plate, before the Judge's verdict was put on board, several people thought that the result would be a dead heat between Morny and Lowland Raider. Some even took Morny to be the winner. But that was probably due to the terrific dash that Clarke made just near the post. Past the judge's box, Morny went lengths ahead.

Fishpool was a miserable fourth and Coed Canlas which ran second to Breffney King in the Andour Plate over the same distance and with nearly the same handicap, finished second last to-day. This horse seems to have suddenly lost its form.

Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel was the only first favourite that materialised to-day; Blackberry and Collector were outsiders.

THE BIG EVENT.

The big event of the day was won by Mr. P. B. Avasia's Facino (Clarke up) in an exciting finish. Walker made a late rush on Buland, otherwise he could have won the race.

Jebel Druse, another hot favourite of the day was left at the post, thus losing much ground.

Restoration repeated his victory in the Magdala Plate. This is an old horse and likes a heavy course. He is in excellent form just now.

The result of the last race was the subject of hot criticism among the punters.

Al Wali, in a 9 furlong race carrying 7-10 came last in the Basra Plate on the 15th instant. To-day, over the same distance, carrying 8-3, it won from start to finish. People were wondering whether it had struck form overnight. They do now know what a wonderful trainer Krishna Bapu is.

Noori Sayid had the race at its mercy if it wanted to win. Obaid was very late in making a dash and was just in time to deprive Mushoor of the second place. Noori Sayid had been heavily backed for win.

Malik Beg's fourth must be noted. He will figure as a winner very soon.

The following are the results:—

POONA, Aug. 27.

2-45 P. M. RACE.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.

Distance 1½ miles.—Winner Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 400. third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Eve's ORIENT 9-0 M. Hoyt 1
Mr. Syed Ali Bir's TOURIST 8-10 Khalil 2
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's BLACK BEAUTY 7-13, Harding 3

Messrs. Saleh Moosa and U. G. Rangilla's Hardinge 7-13 car. Speckman 4

Also Ran:—Yafar 9-3, Badee 9-0, Desert Queen 8-13, Yeman 8-13, Misshan 8-6, Golden Eagle 8-10, White Cross 8-10, Hubayjan 8-7 and Regard 7-13.

Not Run:—Kasir 9-5, Arcadia 8-10, Farman 8-11, Baji 9-0, Birbal 8-10, Mujama'a 8-10, Electric 8-7, and Zozan 6-11.

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 4 lengths. Time 2 mins. 30 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

First tote paid Rs. 72-8 for win, and Rs. 32, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 84-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 29-8 for win, and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Betting: 3-1 Yafar, 4-1 Badee and Missan, 5-1, Orient, White Cross and Black Beauty, 6-1 Golden Eagle, 7-1, Regard 8-1 Desert Queen and Hubayjan, 10-1, Tourist and Hardinge and 15-1 Yeman.

3-15 P. M. RACE.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 2,000, second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's SWANK 9-6, Howell 1
Mr. Eve's RATHEEN, 8-0 Brace 2
Mrs. B. N. Khanna's SWARAN LATTA, 8-10, F. Black 3
Mrs. Goolamali's OLD SCAR 9-6 A. Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Chorister 9-7, Belle Amie 9-5, Brutus 8-6, Raisina 8-4, Fashion 8-0, Joy 7-10, Red Rose 7-5, Poetry 7-2, Spring Song 7-2, and Rejoice 7-2.

Not Run.—Rose Burn 7-6 and Waivera 7-0.

Won by ¾ length, ¼ length, 2½ lengths. Time 1 min. 20 3-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30-8 for win, and Rs. 36, Rs. 143 and Rs. 31 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 45 for win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 45-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Betting: 3-1 Fashion, 4-1, Swaran Latta and Raisina, 5-1 Chorister and Belle Amie, 6-1, Old Scar, Swank, Brutus and Joy, 7-1 Red Rose, 8-1 Ratheen and Poetry, 9-1 Spring Song and 10-1 Rejoice.

Winner trained by Faraj Bin Ameer.

3-45 P. M. RACE.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in Classes II and III.

Capt. F. Fenwick's NEGUAC 7-11, Davidson 1
Messrs. A. A. Begamahomed, Jnr. and T. Harrison's CRUSTY 9-4 Marrable 2
Mr. G. McElligot's FRANK DALE 8-11 Townsend 3
Mr. Kelso's TEARFUL 7-7 Harding 4

Also Ran:—Valicare 8-3, Kildare 7-9, and Vendor 7-3, car. 7-4.

All Ran.

Won by 8 lengths, 10 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 18 3-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 40 for win and Rs. 17 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 17 for win and Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8 for places.

Betting: 2-1 on Crusty, 5-1 against Frank Dale, Neguac, Kildare and Tearful 6-1, Vendor and 8-1 Valicare.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

4-15 P. M. RACE.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE

Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000 third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's LOWLAND RAIDER 7-11 H. McQuade 1
Mrs. J. Ruiz's MORNY 8-9 A. Clarke 2
Mr. Kelso's OLD ROY 7-7 Harding 3
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's FISHPOOL 8-13 Hutchins 4

Also Ran:—Kileager 9-0, Royal Ace 8-10, Battle Orb 8-7, Chair of Kildare 8-7, Nigger Minstrel 8-2, Chrysolite 7-9, and Coed Canlas 7-3.

Not Run:—Black Bess 8-3.

Won by short head, 2½ lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2mins. 2 4-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 89 for win, and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 45-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 45-8 for win, and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting: 5-2 Kileager, 4-1, Fishpool, Chair of Kildare and Nigger Minstrel, 5-1 Coed Canlas, 6-1 Royal Ace, Morny, Lowland Raider and Chrysolite, 7-1 Old Roy, and 8-1 Battle Orb.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

4-45 P. M. RACE.

THE TIGRIS PLATE DIV. I.

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Eve's BLUE FUNNEL 9-3 J. W. Brace 1
Mr. S. Ardeshir's BLACKBERRY 7-5 Davidson 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's COLLECTOR 8-10 Obaid 3
Mr. Arnold's WAZIR PASHA 7-6 Whiteside 4

Also Ran:—Quicksilver 8-11, Aman 8-10, Taimuriung 8-4, Galliard 8-4, Kurdi 7-11, and Cheerio 7-7, car. 7-9.

Not Run:—Shiniar 8-9.

Won by 1 length, ¾ length, 3 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 12 4-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

Betting: 5-2 Blue Funnel, 4-1, Aman, 5-1 Quicksilver and Collector, 6-1 Galliard, 7-1 Kurdi and Blackberry, 8-1 Taimuriung and Cheerio and 9-1 Wazir Pasha.

Winner trained by C. Jinnings.

5-15 P. M. RACE.

THE HARRIS PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's FACINO 7-11 A. Clarke 1
Mr. Eve's ROMAN ROUE 7-13 J. W. Brace 2
H. H. the Aga Khan's BULAND 9-2 A. C. Walker 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's ROSNAREE 8-5 T. Hill 4

Also Ran:—Quincy 8-3, Spanish Wish 9-1, Shipshape 8-13, Melesigenes 8-5, Naughty Look 8-12, Jebel Druse 8-8, Eastern Essex 8-7, Cavern 8-2, Ice Mark 7-13, Defend 8-1, Some Bridge 7-6, Pandora's Box 7-11, and Poor Scats 7-5, car. 7-6.

All ran.

Won by ¾ length, short head, 3 lengths.

Time; 1min. 46 4-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 49-8 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 31-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 22-8, and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Betting: 5-2 Facino, 4-1 Buland bracket, and Jebel Druse, 5-1 Eastern Essex, Cavern and Roman Roue bracket, 6-1, Shipshape bracket, Rosnaree and Pandora's Box 7-1, Defend and 8-1 Spanish Wish and Poor Scats.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

5-45 P. M. RACE

THE MAGDALA PLATE.

Distance 1¼ miles:—Winner Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's RESTORATION 9-0 Howell 1
Mr. B. R. Marrot's BREFFNEY KING 7-13, S. Black 2
H. H. Aga Khan's AVELINE 9-4 A. C. Walker 3
H. H. Maharajah Mysore's ALCOR 8-10 T. Hill 4

Not Run.—Romanesco 8-2.

Betting:—3 to 1 Avanti, 4-1 Mount Argos, Restoration bracket Gamvros, and Breffney King, 5-1, Tusculum, Red Astrachan, Westerham and Eagle's Prey, 6-1 Aveline, Conciliator and Alcor, and 7-1 Roscommon.

Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 15secs.

First tote paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 51, Rs. 22 and Rs. 53 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 40 for win Rs. 22-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

6-15 P. M. RACE

THE TIGRIS PLATE (DIV. II).

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong:—Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's AL WALI 8-3 Howell 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's NOORI SAYED 8-3 Obaid 2
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's MUSHOOR 8-3 H. Cequade 3
Mr. H. R. Somekh's MALIK BEG 8-1 T. Hill 4

All Ran.

Won by neck head, ¾ length.

Time: 2mins. 13 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 23-3, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 59 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 46-8 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 11 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by Krishna Bapu.

Memon Conference At Rajkot

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 26.

As the Memon Conference is to be held here elaborate preparations are going on. There is a representative list of prominent people who have offered their services to make the Conference a success. The youths are very enthusiastic and the elders, who are reformers, are guiding all activities. The organisers are to be congratulated on such an unique work that they are doing for the holding of the Conference.

Shrimati Sarladevi Ambalal is expected here for Swadeshi propaganda and she is going to tour different places of Kathiawar.

FARES ON G. I. P. TO BE INCREASED

"For Increasing Revenue"

STATISTICS ABOUT OVER-CROWDING

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

At the 31st meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 13th August the following subjects were discussed:—

Overcrowding in train: A report of the census of 3rd class passengers taken during the week ending June 24 was circulated to members. The following were the remarks of the administration on the cases of overcrowding noticed:

Results at Kalyan: No. 4 up Poona Mail was noticed overcrowded on three occasions, viz., on 18th, 19th and 23rd June. The overcrowding ranged between 27 and 175 and averaged 92 passengers per train or about 15 passengers per third class bogie carriage. This is not an every day occurrence. The rush of traffic was due to steamers on the Konkan coast having ceased to run during the monsoon, therefore, passengers from port stations such as Marmugao and Mangalore travelled by train; arrangements have been made to increase the 3rd class accommodation on this train when necessary.

There was overcrowding on No. 22 up Poona Express on two occasions, viz., on the 18th and 19 June to the extent of 24 and 62 passengers. Arrangements have been made to attach an extra bogie third to this train when necessary.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT POONA AND BHUSAWAL.

Results at Poona: Overcrowding was noticed on train No. 24 up Poona passenger on the 18th, 22nd and 24th June. The overcrowding on an average amounted to 57 passengers per train or 8 passengers per bogie carriage. Arrangements have been made to attach an additional carriage to this train when necessary.

Results at Bhusawal: No. 34 up which is a parcel and third class train was found overcrowded on one occasion, viz., on the 18th June to the extent of 20 passengers. This was an isolated case. On the other six days of the check the accommodation provided in the train was sufficient for the passengers travelling.

Results at Badnera: Badnera-Amraoti Section: Train No. 319 down was overcrowded on 18th June 1931 to the extent of 4 passengers. Train No. 325 down was overcrowded on two occasions namely on the 18th and 19th June to the extent of 19 and 67 passengers. Train No. 330 up was overcrowded on the 22nd June to the extent of 54 passengers and train No. 331 down was overcrowded on one occasion, viz., on the 18th June to the extent of 71 passengers. Train Nos. 319 and 331 are sentinel coaches to which no extra coaches can be attached. Trains Nos. 325 and 330 are mixed trains and arrangements have been made to increase the accommodation when necessary. In addition to increasing the accommodation on 325 down and 330 up mixed trains when necessary, proposals are under consideration for the re-arrangement of the train service on this section with a view to remedy overcrowding.

SUBURBAN & MAIN LINES.

Results on the suburban section:

(a) Main line. Bombay-Kurla Section at Dadar. Out of a total number of 558 trains checked, overcrowding was noticed on 24 trains. The average number of passengers in excess of carrying capacity was 43 per train or 12 per bogie carriage.

(b) Main line. Bombay-Thana Section at Kurla. Out of a total number of 260 trains checked, overcrowding was noticed on 15 trains. The average number of passengers in excess of carrying capacity was 26 per train or 5 passengers per bogie carriage.

(c) Harbour branch service at Gowari: The number of trains checked was 1,489. Out of this number only 9 trains were found overcrowded the extent of overcrowding works out to 24 passengers per train or 7 per bogie carriage.

So far as the suburban train service is concerned, the overcrowding generally occurs during the peak periods of the day. The standing space allotted in each bogie carriage is sufficient to accomodate the extra passengers.

The Chairman stated that the results shown by this census were much better than those shown by the census of the previous year. In 1930, 2.15 per cent. of the trains were found to be overcrowded and in 1931 this had been reduced to 1.26 per cent. This result was all the more gratifying as at the same time the train service, including suburban trains, had been reduced by 117 trains per day.

INCREASE IN PASSENGER FARES

The Committee was informed that in order to increase the revenue it had been decided to raise passenger fares with effect from the 1st October 1931 in local booking and 1st November in through book. The existing and the new fares are as follows:

Existing Fares.		New Fares.	
	FIRST CLASS.		
Any distance	18 pies per mile.	1 to 150 miles	24 pies per mile.
		150 miles and over plus	18 „
	SECOND CLASS.		
Any distance	9 pies per mile.	1 to 150 miles	12 pies per mile.
		151 miles and over plus	9 „
	INTER CLASS.		
Any distance	6 pies per mile.	1 to 300 miles	7½ „
		301 miles and over plus	6 „
	THIRD CLASS.		
1 to 50 miles	4 pies per mile.	1 to 50 miles	5 „
51 to 150 miles	plus 3½ „	51 to 150 miles	plus 4½ „
151 to 300 miles	„ 3 „	151 to 300 miles	plus 3 „
301 miles and over	plus 2½ „	301 miles and over	plus 2½ „

The increased third class fares will apply only to passengers travelling by mail and express trains.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

There was a complaint that owing to a recent increase in the charge for coupon tickets to Poona, these tickets had become more expensive than week-end tickets. The Committee was informed that this would be altered from the 1st October 1931 when the basis of charge for week-end tickets would be increased in accordance with the general increase in passenger fares.

A suggestion made by a member that the Railway should introduce week-end tickets between Bombay and Bhusawal was not accepted as the proposal was not likely to bring the Railway increased revenue.

Request for halting the Punjab and Nagpur Mail trains at Kherwadi: A member suggested that the Punjab and Nagpur Mail trains should stop at Kherwadi in order to save the trouble experienced by cultivators in transporting fruit to Nasik for despatch. The Chairman stated that he could not agree to this suggestion as the Railway was very averse to introducing additional halts at unimportant stations for mail trains.

KALYAN-AMBERNATH SERVICE.

Train Service between Kalyan and Ambernath: This was a request that the Administration should run a train from Ambernath to Kalyan at a time suitable for workers in the Match Factory and the Chemical Factory. The Chairman stated that it had been arranged to run a train leaving Ambernath at 17-53 hours which would be suitable for most of the workers.—A.P.

Long Live Gandhiji

Mr. R. D. Baliwala writes:—

The Parsi Seva Samaj of Bandra wishes Gandhiji a bon voyage and every success in his godly mission. "Long Live Gandhiji."

KHOJA SHIA ISNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS: Under the auspices of the above institution Mr. Mohamedali Damjee will deliver a lecture on "Khoja Community and Education" on Sunday at 10-30 a.m. in the Library Hall.

VICTIMIZATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Principal's Incorrect Statement

MR GADGIL THROWS LIGHT ON FERGUSSION COLLEGE AFFAIR

POONA, Aug. 27.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Poona Youth League wires:—

I have seen a statement issued by Principal Mahajani of the Fergusson College in connection with Sjts. Khadilkar, Gore and Joshi and as the President of the Poona Youth League I would like to state that Principal Mahajani's statement is absolutely incorrect. Students were told either to resign the membership of the Congress and the Youth League or leave the College but the students told him that his objection was untenable after the Delhi Pact. He then after consulting the College Governing Body asked them to give in writing a promise that they would not take further part in the activities usually carried on by the Youth League and the Congress, which they rightly refused and having no other option left the College. The students are issuing separate statement.

WELLINGDON CINEMA PICKETING CONDEMNED

Appeal To Mullaji Saheb

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Bohra Collegians of Bombay held on the 25th instant, when Bohra students of all Bombay Colleges were present at the meeting:—

I. "This meeting of the Bohra collegians of Bombay strongly condemns the picketing of the cinema show organized by the Bohra Volunteers on the 23rd instant, at the Wellington Cinema. It appeals to the Mullaji Saheb to prevent the recurrence of such an event and thereby save the community from being the laughing stock of the Islamic World."

II. "It requests the police authorities to take necessary steps in the matter and to bring those 'who obstructed the women to book'."

HARRIS SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL BEATS PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL

In the match played between the Fort High School and Proprietary High School, Bombay, on Islam Gymkhana Grounds on the 25th inst. the scores were as follows:—

Fort High School 1st Innings	50
Proprietary High School 1st Innings	106
Fort High School 2nd Innings	17

Thus the Proprietary High School won the match by an innings and 41 runs.

From the winners Mr. Homasbehram played a brilliant innings by scoring 38 runs; and Vakharia bowled the bowling analysis by capturing 7 wickets for 32 runs and Johanputra took 3 wickets for 7 runs in the first innings.

Mr. Cooper in the second innings performed a feat of bowling by capturing 6 wickets for 5 runs in 7 overs, 5 of them being maiden overs.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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JANET GAYNOR
and
CHARLES FARRELL
IN
THE FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
also
See Duleepsingh Bat!)

GLAD TIDINGS TO POONA RESIDENTS

WELL-KNOWN EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24 and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1931.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

At last a settlement has been reached between the Government and Gandhiji and all difficulties in the way of his proceeding to London removed. It is a pity that what seemed a definite and final decision of Mahatma Gandhi to start immediately for London was disturbed by an eleventh hour hitch about the question of inquiry into alleged breaches of truce terms. The hitch was that while Government had at last consented to institute a satisfactory inquiry into the disputes in Bardoli, they practically ruled out, or at any rate, would not give any kind of assurance about any inquiry in other parts of the country. That was an unfair and inconsistent attitude for the Government to take up; for, in several parts of the United Provinces and the Frontier Province there were many serious "prima facie" breaches of truce terms by officials, which breaches called for an independent inquiry as much as did the disputes in Bardoli. The position created by the conduct of Government had then to be discussed by the Congress Working Committee from two different points of view, from the standpoint of Gandhiji's visit to London and from that of maintaining intact the settlement between Congress and the Government.

So far as Gadhiji's attending the London Conference was concerned, he had insisted on only one condition, viz., an inquiry in respect of Bardoli. And when that inquiry was conceded by Government, Gandhiji's going to London was definitely settled. No one would imagine him insisting upon a fresh condition, after his minimum demand was urged and accepted. The question then was whether he could go to London by the next Mail steamer or next week. With all his anxiety to make his promised dash to London, he could not possibly depart from Simla leaving the question of inquiry in other provinces in an utterly uncertain position and one fraught with grave possibilities. For, if in the absence of an authoritative interpretation of the various clauses of the Delhi Pact, Congress and Government strictly enforced their own respective conflicting interpretations, a situation might, at any time, arise that would jeopardise the continuance of the Pact in general and Congress representation at the R. T. Conference in particular. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary for Gandhiji to discuss with the members of the Working Committee the position that might arise in the country in his absence and in that of some satisfactory agency to ensure the due observance of the truce terms by Government. This had almost prevented Gandhiji from leaving for London at once by the next Mail boat. But, fortunately, the Government have admitted the justice of the Congress demand and realised that their responsibility with regard to the Pact is not nearly ended by conceding an inquiry in respect of Bardoli.

The Pact includes many more things than Congress representation at the R. T. Conference and the continuance and fruitfulness of that representation will depend entirely upon the Government duly discharging all their obligations here under the Pact. Having rightly accepted the principle of inquiry into alleged breaches of the Pact, Government could not be justified in confining the application of that principle to Bardoli. We congratulate the Government on their decision and trust that they will see that, during Gandhiji's absence, no occasion arises for the Working Committee to complain about breaches of the truce by officialdom. At the first Round Table Conference, though many distinguished Indians participated in its work, India was absent. In the second Round Table Conference India will be fully represented in the person of Gandhiji as never in all history has any country been represented. Her case will be presented by him not merely for the consideration of the British public, but also for the whole world with the confidence that her National Demand will be satisfied, whether the Round Table Conference succeeds or fails, by the service and sacrifices of her own sons and daughters.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

The Annual Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1930 acknowledges fairly handsomely the valuable aid the Association received from the Swadeshi Movement during the year. "It is doubtful," says the Report, "whether, but for the intense Swadeshi Movement which prevailed during the period, several Bombay mills could have continued their operations throughout the year, as they did." But, this appreciation is qualified with the words: "The advantages which the movement afforded were, however, counter-balanced to a great extent by the troubled political situation, and the tense feeling which prevailed in Bombay, resulting in frequent hartals, which created a situation which shook the confidence of merchants and hampered credit." Evidently, the Association either does not appreciate, or does not want to acknowledge its appreciation of the great political movement, to which the Swadeshi Movement itself owed and still owes its existence. Nor does the Association seem to have done much to support and encourage the Swadeshi Movement itself. The following sentence in the Report contains a serious misstatement: "The movement for boycotting foreign piece-goods generally and fine English piece-goods, in particular, naturally, created a demand for finer Swadeshi cloths." It is misrepresentation to say or suggest that there was at any time, during the movement a boycott of "English piecegoods as English goods." On the whole, however, the Report, which extends to over 500 pages of folio size, is a veritable mine of information about the Textile Industry in India.

LOGIC FROM BANGALORE

There is a Magistrate, whose undoubted talent for clear thinking and close, but graphic ratiocination, are being wasted away in a Court-room at Bangalore. Explaining the justification of an order under Section 144, Cr. Procedure Code, against picketing of liquor shops, he says: "For a work of permanent amelioration, which is the end and aim of all true social work, both the worker and the person for whom he works should be in proper mood to impart it and benefit by the work." Having unburdened himself of this philosophical principle, the Magistrate proceeds to deplore the existence of a vicious circle. Since "the cup of drink is almost literally snatched from the grasp of the drinker," his worst passions will be aroused against the pickets, while the sight of a drunken man will infuriate the picketer in his turn. The picture is almost perfect and so are its dangerous possibilities. The Magistrate has, therefore, solved the problem of the vicious circle by ruling out picketing, under threat of legal consequences to the picketer. We note, however, that the learned Magistrate regards drinking as a bad habit and considers prohibition as an admirable social work. It is, therefore, a little curious that his logical reasoning stopped at picketing and did not lead him to the drunken man and the sale of liquor. But, the learned Magistrate, let us admit, knows better than ordinary laymen.

EXAMPLE TO OTHER PROVINCES

The Governor of the Central Provinces referred in his inaugural address on Monday last to the Legislative Council to the proposals for the retrenchment of certain superior posts. "You will like to know", he remarked, "that we have accepted in principles several points on which I know that you lay stress." He proceeded to give "the details of decapitations." He observed: "Proposals have been submitted for the reduction of certain superior posts in the Indian Civil Service, the Police and Medical Department, and orders have just arrived. They cover the abolition of the Nerbudda Division, of the three districts of Seoni, Damoh and Narsinghpur and of one post of Settlement Officer. We have also reduced by two the number of our Superintending Engineers and are examining in detail the possibility in certain parts of the province of a gradual amalgamation of duties between two branches of the Public Works Department, so as to save personnel". We do not think the C.P. Government have gone far enough, but here is a tip for the Bombay Reternchment Committee and the Government. Public opinion in this Presidency has repeatedly declared itself in favour of the reduction of a number of posts in the superior services, particularly the abolition of those postboxes, the Divisional Commissionerships. What the C. P. Government could do in retrenching superfluous posts, other provincial governments can, and even on a larger scale, if only they have the will.

Trifles

According to Press Reports, the position of the present Labour representatives to the R. T. C. will have to be reconsidered. I entirely agree. Mr. MacDonald cannot possibly retain "delegates" who are found amongst the seceders.

He must naturally replace them by members of his official party. This is easy enough. Fortunately for Mr. MacDonald he has been spared the difficulty and trouble involved in choosing. There are enough vacancies—even to spare—for his supporters.

* * * *

I have read Sjt. Shankerbhai J. Amin's objection to the misleading propaganda of the "Times of India" against samities in Kaira.

It made me unhappy. Sjt. Amin is too intolerant. Why should he object to any one's "raison-d'etre." I would suggest to Sjt. Amin to live and let our contemporary also live.

* * *

Nor should he protest merely because "B. H. Nanavati" of Ahmedabad "has rushed forward to blame Mahatma Gandhi without knowing the true facts in the matter."

How else could our estimable compatriot exercise himself?

* * * * *

It is now clear that the Rt. Hon.'ble J. H. Thomas did not join the new Government because he feared that he might otherwise have to surrender the famous lounge suit, made in record time, with the seals of his office.

No, he was actuated by definitely more wooly—sorry, I mean warmer—considerations.

* * * * *

For, "Mr. Thomas has addressed his apologia to the 'Railway Review', pointing out he has never rendered a greater service to railwaymen and the country than by joining the emergency Government."

Railwaymen are reported to be wondering whether the time has not arrived to enable Mr. Thomas to render the greatest service by submitting to him a notice of dismissal from the National Union of Railwaymen.

* * * * *

Speaking at the I.L.P. Summer School, George Bernard Shaw described the principle and practice of Communism as "Hell-Fire Proof."

So far from being down-hearted the "Down-with-the-Bolshevik" Association of Great Britain, has decided to order more coal.

* * * * *

The harmonious thought-relations that have existed so long between the "Times of India" and "Sima" as reported by its special representative, have unfortunately been disturbed.

And the "causus differencii" is Sir Austen Chamberlain. "Simla" and the representative feel pride and approval for the "self-effacement" of Sir Austen in accepting a position without cabinet rank. But our contemporary is positively angry at his inclusion —he may "jeopardise Britain's foreign policy even as an inferior minister.

All this is unfortunate, a-house-divided-against-itself sort of tragedy.

* * *

But what is more tragically unfortunate is my Simla conferere's head divided against itself.

The party responsible for it is, of course, Gandhiji

He wired on August 25 that "Simla people especially in official circles are to-day far less interested in Mr. Gandhi and his perplexities than in the dramatic news about the changes in personnel in His Majesty's Government."

And within twenty-four hours he was wiring "Even the London telegrams about the changes in his Majesty's Government have not dimmed the interest which everybody in Simla is taking in the discussions between Government and Mr. Gandhi."

* * * *

Unhappily, the disquieting symptoms have been further confirmed by hallucinations that my confere has been having. For he is firmly convinced that "when Government published their reply to the (Congress) charges, newspapers, Congress as well as others, found it honest and used it as ground for further insistence on Mr. Gandhi's participation in the continued R. T. C."

How sad, how terribly sad, indeed. But all we can do is to wish success to the doctors and hope for the best.

WANTED A NIAGARA

(BY F. K.)

All day and every day we live with politics; it gets into our food (how about the fall in prices of agricultural produce?); it gets into our clothes (foreign, or 'deshi' that's the question), it gets into our banks (what about the Imperial Bank revelations?); it gets into our travelling (ask Mr. Jamnadas Mehta about the great Railway dispute)—we cannot escape politics! Thoroughly tired of them, I was turning over Chambers' English Dictionary for recreation. But even there politics must push in. "Augean". says the dictionary, might mean filthy and, therefore, difficult, for it derives from Augeas a fabled King of Elis in Greece whose stalls containing 3,000 oxen and uncleaned for 30 years were swept out by Hercules in one day by turning the river Alpheus through them.

Would to God we had a Hercules to do the same for us! The Augean stables of many of the public services of our Government need a hosing of this kind! Admitted that the Lahore Resolution has greatly speeded up the hosing process in Indian affairs generally, the Truce-period, as was rather helplessly feared when the agreement came, has been after all something of a set-back. But then that charge-sheet, again, is no inconsiderable achievement. We have now something clear-cut to flood out. That "resurgence of national feeling" which Benn had to admit last year, was, as it appeared at times, almost a Niagara. And Niagara, I believe, can be pretty much as cleansing as the river Alpheus above-mentioned.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

—:o:—

THE LABOURER

(BY VERRIER ELWIN.)

V*

It has been suggested of late that young India, in order to gain more virility and strength to throw off the British yoke, should abandon religion and eat meat. Mahatma Gandhi has a less drastic plan. He simply proposes that everyone should return, in greater or less degree, to manual work. "Body labour is a duty imposed by nature upon mankind". Through active humble physical labour manliness will return to India, the number of unemployed graduates will decrease, and the pathetic army of clerks will be reduced. The Mahatma himself became a coolie in order to raise the coolies. "I spent the best of my time in South Africa working for the working men. I used to live with them and shared their joys and sorrows."

SIGNIFICANCE OF MANUAL LABOUR.

We must labour with our hands as an act of union with the poor. "I cannot conceive any higher way of worshipping God than by doing for the poor, in His name, the work they themselves do." Then again it is his aim to make every village a self-supporting unit, and every man should be—as far as possible—self-supporting. This is the meaning of Swadeshi, which is not "a boycott movement undertaken by way of revenge, but a religious principle." "Swadeshi is that spirit within us which restricts us to the use and service of our immediate surroundings to the exclusion of the more remote." It is almost impossible to follow this principle without taking to manual work. To the Mahatma manual work is not a rather degrading occupation to be adopted at great self-sacrifice; it is an act of worship, a task of dignity, an expresion of man's creative impulse. His aim is "to recharge the whole psychological atmosphere of the village home with creative energy."

NEW "YOGA" OF ACTION.

He has founded his monastery at Sabarmati on this principle. The life at Sabarmati is one of streneous labour, in the kitchen, in cleaning the latrines, in carpentery, in spinning and weaving. It is not easy to understand the Mahatma without passing through the spinning and weaving sheds. When you do so, you begin to realise how much he must have gained from this despised body-labour, the habit of concentration which enables you to draw a perfect thread of even count, the habit of accuracy essential to the weaver as he plans the number of threads in his warp, the habit of economy vital in an industry where there is no border-line for waste. This is the new Yoga of action, the Yoga of economy, accuracy and humility, which does not confer supernormal powers on the few but brings food and clothing to the many. The old Yoga was a sort of spiritual capitalism, and it was open to many abuses. But you cannot exploit the virtues of humility and love, and the new Yoga of khadi is the true spiritual exercise of an awakening people, of a democracy based on love and sacrifice.

SEER AND WEAVER—ARCHITECTS OF INDIAN CIVILISATION.

For Mahatma Gandhi has put his whole philosophy of body-labour into the spinning wheel. The charkha is no enemy of culture, it is its symbol. "Spinning and weaving," it has been said, "are as old as the Vedas In fact, the weaver like the vedantin was the first superb product of Hindu philosophy. When Egypt built her massive pyramids and Babylon's King Hammarabi wrote his great Code, India was already set on this unique path. The 'vendatin' the "tatva-vaya" (the weaver of the

(Continued on page 6.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd, 25th and 26th and 27th instant.

CONGRESS CAN NEVER ALLOW LABOUR TO BE EXPLOITED.

MAHATMA ON "PEACEFUL ROAD TO SWARAJ"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"The Congress lives for the labourer, and for the capitalist in so far as the latter subserves the former's purpose. Therefore the Congress is in alliance with the mill-owners in the matter of boycottt of foreign cloth, only because boycott is calculated to benefit the labourer and the vast mass of consumers in the very near future. The alliance is voluntary and capable of being broken up at the option of either party. It can be and will be broken up when the mills find it profitless. It may and must be broken up by the Congress if it injures Khadi, or if it injures or exploits the labourer, or if it exploits the consumer. Khadi may suffer temporary check as perhaps it has. The consumer may, for a year or two but no longer, pay a protection duty by way of higher prices, not for the higher profit of the shareholders but for the economic working of mills. But the Congress can never allow the labourer to be exploited. In other words, his position must not be worse than before the boycott. On the contrary, the alliance imposes a greater duty upon the Congress of seeing that the labourer's position is all the better for it. The Congress has to ascertain the condition of the labourers of a particular mill before it enters into any contract with it.

W ARNING TO MILLOWNERS.

It was because the Working Committee realised this special obligation, that it passed the following resolution at its last meeting:—

"The Working Committee draws the attention of owners and managers of mills, especially those recognised by the Congress, to the resolution of the Working Committee dated July 10th, 1931, and draws further attention to the fact, that the Working Committee has received complaints about the treatment of textile labourers and the growing discontent amongst them, as also of proposed reduction of wages in some mills.

"The Committee hopes, that the owners and managers will remove all causes of discontent. The Working Committee believes, that representing, as the Congress does predominantly, interests of millions of agricultural and industrial workers, any recognition by the Congress of the mills will be inconsistent with the claim, wherever there is previous justification for such complaints."

ASSURANCE TO WORKERS.

Among the private resolutions referred to the Committee by the A.I.C.C. at its last session was one referring to mill workers. It was a drastic resolution. I have before me a list of mills that are said to have threatened a cut in the wages. The Working Committee therefore passed the foregoing mild resolution. It enunciates its policy and duty in the matter. It constitutes an assurance to the labourers, that the Congress will never be party to any injury to labour, and it is a notice to the mill-owners of the Congress policy regarding labour. It must not on any account be treated as a threat of any kind whatsoever. It should be as much the mill-owners' interest as that of the Congress to guard the well-being of labour. The peaceful road to Swaraj lies through a co-ordination, not antagonism, of all national effort. And this co-ordination must move towards one grand consummation—Freedom of Labour, whether on the field or in the factory.

(Here is the resolution of the Working Committee of 7th July, referred to above:—

The Working Committee is of opinion, that the Textile Mills Exemption Committee should endeavour, wherever possible and necessary, to prevent by amicable arrangement any penalisation or victimisation of labour in the mills which have signed the Congress declaration, and to help in the bettering of labour conditions in these mills. —Ed. Y. I.)

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Down With Untouchability.

The Secretary of the Congress Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee has issued a moving appeal to the managers, trustees or owners of Hindu temples, urging them to throw their temples open to all Hindus including the so-called Untouchables. Referring to the excuse of legal difficulty, urged by some trustees, the appeal rightly observes: "Such legal difficulties are based on custom and when the people themselves wish to change the custom itself, what of the law the custom supported"? The appeal further points out that "hundreds of thousands of our brethren inspired by the equality consciousness developed in the new age, are burning with rage against us and, it will be impossible to obstinately continue the injustice in the near future." The revolt has already begun and is bound to triumph. It will triumph peacefully if the Hindus voluntarily remove this curse of untouchability.

Unfair To The Law.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done well to register its opposition to the imposition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of a tax of Rs. 10,000 on the "C" Ward of the City. The Committee was also eminently justified in resenting the remarks made by the Magistrate about Congress volunteers. They were, quite frankly, gratuitous remarks. They were not fair to the spirit of the Law, which demands that no one should be deemed guilty without clear proof. Mr. Dastur has condemned Congress volunteers, even though, so far as we are aware, the complainants had not even so much as accused the volunteers of actual incendiarism, and, in fact, as Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas pointed out at Bombay Provincial Congress Committee meeting on Wednesday, they did all they could to save the cloth from destruction by fire.

Aerial Tours For Viceroy.

The Viceroy is reported to be contemplating the purchase of an aeroplane to facilitate his customary touring. We welcome the idea, for an aeroplane, besides being a faster conveyance, will be less costly than a special train; secondly, it will minimise the over-elaborate police precautions, which are both costly and annoying. So long as the present rule of non-Indian Viceroys, ignorant of Indian conditions, continues, they will need to tour pretty frequently to get at least a modicum of first-hand knowledge of the people they are supposed to govern, and it is necessary that the touring should be as inexpensive as possible.

"No Orders."

The extent and the terrible degree of disaster that floods have caused to Malvan are well-known. Yet, according to our correspondent, hundreds of applications from the distressed for relief have been returned by the Mamlatdar "as he had no orders." Although, it is not unnatural for very highly paid "higher authorities" to decline to be stirred by the miseries of the poor 'ryots,' it nonetheless does make one wonder at their complacency. It also makes one wonder how they can enjoy their luxurious salaries in circumstances of acute economic difficulties aggravated at many places by other and more serious catastrophes like floods. Imperialists have been lauding the "courage" of the ex-Socialist Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in sacrificing his principles to maintain British financial credit intact. They do not call upon the bureaucracy in India to sacrifice some of its material comforts in helping a poor and starving country. But, this, of course, is a different matter altogether.

Misplaced Condemnation.

The Bengal Government is reported to have forfeited the book, "India in World Politics," by Mr. Taraknath Das on the usual ground that it contains seditious matter. If the report is true, the Government has shown little sense of discrimination in banning the book. That book has gone through two editions in India, and, its second edition was but recently reviewed by us and commended to the public as an excellent exposition of India's place in world politics. There is nothing really objectionable in the book, though, it may be easy for an officer in India at present to ban any book without being able to justify the ban in the least. It is true that the book is a telling exposure of British Imperialism in India and abroad. But, that is no resaon why it should be condemned.

Lived And Died For The Noble Art Of Indian Music

—:o:—

BOMBAY PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER

PUPILS AND ADMIRERS EXHORTED TO KEEP HIS MEMORY GREEN

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, the great Indian master musician at a meeting on Thursday afternoon at the Brahmin Sabha Hall in Girgaum. The meeting was convened by the School of Indian Music and several other musical institutions in the city and was attended by a number of the late Pandit's desciples, friends and admirers. Sjt. B. G. Kher presided.

MAN OF CHARACTER.

The president in his speech paid a high tribute to the late Pandit who he said did more than any other individual for the uplift of Indian music. He recalled several instances in the life of the talented musician which showed the purity and nobility of his character. He appealed to his disciples to keep the memory of their Guru green by completing the great task that he had set before him and for which he strove hard all through his life, namely to popularise Indian Music and raise its standard.

GAVE UP HOUSE FOR LOVE OF MUSIC

Prof. Keshavrao Datar, the late principal of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, who had been an associate of the late Pandit for over 20 years narrated the story of the Pandit's life. He described how the Pandit left his home for the love of music and travelled from one end of the country to the other with the only object of popularising music and bringing it up to the level of an art valued and respected by all. That was the ambition of his life and he succeeded in achieving it to a great extent.

LIVING MEMORIALS ALL OVER COUNTRY

The speaker pointed out what efforts the late Pandit made for standardising Indian music and for introducing the system of Notation in it. He had written nearly 50 books on the subject and had left more than one Musical Institute in the country which were living memorials to him. The speaker appealed to the desciples of the great musician to follow in the footsteps of their gifted Guru, and to selflessly serve the noble art to whose uplift and popularity he had consecrated his whole life. That was he said the great mission of his life and as worthy deciples it was their duty to fulfil it.

HIS LIFE-LONG MISSION.

Sjt. N. R. Phatak of the "Nava-Kal" who was also a student of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar in his Gandharva Mahavidyalaya at Lahore for nearly three years and had travelled with him, moved a resolution expressing sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of the great Indian musician who served the art of music for his whole life and popularised it in the country.

Sjt. Phatak observed that there was no other Indian musician in their time equally foresighted and well-informed as was the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber. Pandit Vishnu Digambar was the first Indian musician who realised that they were living in a democratic age and in order to give Indian music its right place in Society Indian musicians must improve their ways according to the needs of the time. It was he who first introduced public musical concerts and thus made music popular among the middle and the lower classes.

One of the great qualities of the late Pandit in the opinion of the speaker was his ability to judge exactly the audience he had and then to sing according to their taste. Because of this quality he could make people hear him for hours together although they could not claim much appreciation for the art.

RELIGIOUS BEND OF MIND.

The speaker recalled instances in the life of the late Pandit which showed the religious bent of his mind and his great devotion to God. His great ambition in life was to give the message of Indian music to the whole world. As the Musician used to say in his characteristic way his ambition was to take his Tamboras to Europe. He could not do so owing to the insurmountable difficulties in his way. He, however, fought them bravely and cheerfully through out his life and did more than any other individual for the noble art which was sadly neglected before him. It was now for his disciples to live up to the ideals laid down by their Guru and do all that they could to popularise the art which they represented, and to complete his unfinished work.

TRIBUTE BY MRS. GOKHALE

In seconding the resolution Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale pointed out what the late musician did for popularising the art of music among women. She classed him among the few persons who had done something tangible for Indian women. She recalled the days when she was herself attending the Gandharva Mahavidyala and regretted that a city like Bombay could not find the money for keeping up the Institution in the same building in which its founder wanted it to continue. In her opinion it was the disappointment caused by the closing of the Institution that hastened the death of Pandit Vishnu Digambar. She appealed to the audience and especially to the women to keep the memory of the late musician green by placing the art of music on the high level on which he strove to place it.

Several other speakers supported the resolution and it was accepted the audience standing.

KERALA MUSLIMS FOR SWARAJ

Hindu-Muslim Unity Vindicated

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 25.

Seth Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., successfully guided the Kerala Muslim Conference held in Tellicherry. Mr. Zafarali Khan made a spirited speech in Urdu urging the Muslims to compete with the Hindus in the great self-sacrifice and fight for national freedom. He appealed to them to sink communal differences in the patriotic movement. He pointed out the tremendous service done to the country by Hindu volunteers and asked the Muslims to emulate their example.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The first resolution was to form a "Kerala Muslim Mejlis," moved by Khan Sahib Coonhamed Coya, for social and political service. It will have an executive committee of 50 members and paid as well as honorary workers. Many delegates immediately announced their subscription to the Mejlis Fund.

A Five-Rupee Note offered by Mr. Zafarali Khan was put to auction and taken by Mr. V. Narayan Nambiar, M.L.C. for Rs. 100, amidst tremendous cheers for Hindu-Muslim unity. A watch was sold for Rs. 100. Total subscriptions on the spot amounted to Rs. 1,400. Many gave away rings.

A scheme for Mopla education was then formulated.

The resolution asking for the release of all rebelion prisoners, amnesty to absconding Moplas and repatriation of Mopla State prisoners, was the subject of several touching speeches. Mr. Nambiar strongly supported the resolution. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan advised the Congress Committee to celebrate a Mopla Day every month in order to organise public opinion on this question.

Another resolution asked for the repeal of the Mopla Outrages Act. The Conference asked Government to provide for religious instruction of Muslims and for teaching Urdu and Arabic in all elementary and secondary schools.

NO SPECIAL POLICE.

Vehement speeches were made in support of a resolution to abolish the Malabar Special Police which was described as a waste of public funds. A Hindu also spoke.

A unanimous resolution was passed, declaring the intention of the Moplas to maintain cordial relations with Hindus and other communities in serving he common motherland.

SWARAJ WITH SAFEGUARDS.

The President observed that desire for Swaraj implied self-confidence and, therefore, the question of safeguards should be omitted. The mover said that the original resolution was for full Independence which frightened some delegates and so they drafted this resolution. He scoffed at the allegation that Muslims did not want Swaraj.

The Conference approved of the communal formula adopted by the Madras Muslims. Separate electorates were not wanted.

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM.

Other resolutions supported Swadeshi, Prohibition, wider propaganda, etc.

The Conference condemned the misconduct of those who created disorders at the Jinnah Hall meeting in Bombay. An amendment throwing the blame on Nationalist Muslims was gladly welcomed by the mover and was summarily rejected by an overwhelming majority. The Conference ended with the President's speech expressing satisfaction at its success.

MAHATMA WILL BID FAREWELL TO-MORROW

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING

B. P. C. C. Calls All Volunteers For Help

To accord the warmest send-off to Mahatma Gandhi who is sailing for England on Saturday, Aug. 29, by s.s. 'Rajputana' and to wish him "bon voyage," there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the B. P.C.C. on Saturday, August 29 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the Azad Maidan.

Mahatmaji will speak from the gallery facing the Azad Maidan and his speech will be broadcast by means of loud speakers all over the maidan. Special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. All volunteer corps in the city including lady volunteers are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan at 7 a.m. (S.T.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who also sail for England on the same day will be given a send-off at the same public meeting. Their speeches will also be broadcast from the Gallary opposite.

ALL-INDIA FLAG DAY TO-MORROW.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. 'All-India Flag Day' will be observed in the City of Bombay on Sunday, August 30. The following is the programme:

7 A.M. (S.T.):—Flag hoisting and salutation in all the 7 wards.

A.M. (S.T.):—Flag processions in all the 7 wards.

P.M. (S.T.):—Mammoth Flag procession of citizens, predominantly of workers, will be formed at the Kamgar Maidan at 6 P.M. (S.T.) It will proceed through Parel Road. Elphinstone Bridge, Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Mahim Agar Bazaar, Portuguese Church Street and terminate at the Tilak Maidan.

7-30 P.M. (S.T.):—Mass meeting at Tilak Maidan under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside. Sjt. K. M. Munshi and others will address.

Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

"NEITHER CAUSED NOR INDUCED ABORTION"

—:o:—

'Accused's Statement In Shanta Case

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

After all witnesses were examined in the case against Dr. Chimanlal M. Shah who is prosecuted under I.P.C. 314 in the court of the First Class Magistrate Khanbahadur Kadri, Dr. Chimanlal submitted a statement to the effect that he had committed no offence and was innocent.

The substance of the statement he submitted is as follows:—

"I have not committed any offence and I am altogether innocent. I have not caused abortion to the deceased Shanta, nor have I helped her in any way in inducing abortion nor have I done any act with the intention of causing abortion which may result in her death. The prosecution has failed to prove that an artificial abortion was either induced or attempted.

WIRE-PULLERS BEHIND.

The investigation in this case was due to an annonymous application, the principal allegations of which are now proved to be false. This will convince the Court that there are some wire-pullers behind the scene who are wrongly trying to involve me into trouble. The deceased Shanta was a nurse in the Labour Union hospital upto 15th March. During this period, she became acquainted with my wife and other members of my family. She had attended on my son during his illness in May 1931 and this made her relation with my family more intimate.

WHY SHE CAME TO HIS PLACE.

When I returned home at about 10 p.m. on 28th May, I found Shanta at my house. She was then lying in a bed and my wife and aunt were attending on her. As I found her in a bad condition of health I asked her the history of her malady. She told me she had fever on Monday and Tuesday and on that day she had an attack of blood vomiting. She said her brother-in-law and sister with whom she was staying had gone to Boriavli and she was alone and she had none to attend upon her and that she had therefore come to my house.

VOMITTING BLOOD.

I learnt from my wife that she came at 9 p.m. assisted by somebody and had vomitted blood in the chowk of my house even after her arrival. Even after my arrival Shanta vomited blood which was kept in a tray and it was shown to Nicodemus when he came that night. Even after Nicodemus arrived, she continued vomitting blood. I went to the Labour Union hospital and brought the necessary medicines and injections and administered the same to treat blood-vomitting. When I found her going worse I intended to give her an injection to support her heart and even inquired for the same from a local doctor viz Dr. Ganpatram Jhaverdas Modi, but as he had not got it in stock, I went to the Labour Union hospital again and brought the necessary injections and the saline apparatus.

SALINE INJECTIONS.

Before I went to the hospital on the second occasion, I thought Shanta's condition had become serious and inquiring from Shanta, she stated that she had a maternal uncle Nicodemus who was called at my place. After bringing necessary things from the hospital, I gave her subcutaneous saline injection and camphor in oil injection. Shanta was conscious when Nicodemus came and had conversation with him. I narrated the whole history to him.

RESPECT TO THE DEAD.

Concluding he stated that in view of the social relations of Shanta with my family and the fact that she died at my place I thought it my duty to attend her funeral and pay the dead body such customary respect as is paid amongst Christians and I had done accordingly.

India's Sole Representative On Way To London.

(Continued from page 1.)

Home Secretary at 4-45 p.m. A communication was sent to the Home Secretary through Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The final position is expected to be known by 6 p.m. It is believed that the negotiations are taking more hopeful turn.—A.P.

BOMBAY WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST R. T. C

—:o:—

Black Flag Demonstration On Saturday

A mass meeting of the mill workers was held on the Lalbagh grounds on Thursday to welcome Mr. Bukhari who has been released from jail and to condemn the decision of the Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference. Messrs. Bukhari, Desai, Bhogle, Randive, Deshpande and others spoke in the meeting.

The workers were called upon to have a general strike on Saturday and to march in demonstration with black flags to Ballard Pier in order to show theis resentment against the Congress policy.

The meeting ended with the slogans of "Down with Gandhi," "Down with Imperialism," "Long Live the Workers" and Peasants' Republic."

"FUTILE" R T CONFERENCE

Protest By The Bombay Naujwans

A largely attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Naujawan Bharat Sabha on the Chawpatty sands on Thursday evening when speeches were made protesting against the participation of the National Congress in the Round Table Conference.

"FUTILE R. T. CONFERENCE."

Mr. U. G. Puthli who addressed the meeting first observed that the country was pledged to complete national independence which meant the transfer of all political power to the masses of this country. He said that the Round Table Conference was incapable of yielding such a result and hence it was futile for the country to be represented there at. The only programme that could lead them to the goal of complete independence was the programme of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. He exhorted the people to carry on the fight till independence was achieved.

"NO CHANGE OF HEART."

Sardar Jamiat Singh, who followed, referred to the policy of repression pursued by the bureaucracy in spite of the fact that they were having a truce period. He declared that there had been no change of heart. There were many of their comrades still rotting in jail. In these circumstances, he opined, the Congress should not participate in the Round Table Conference.

NO REAL TRANSFER OF POWER.

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis said that the Round Table Conference might utmost make some concessions to the demands of the Nationalists; but the question of real transfer of power to the masses of India was absolutely out of question.

Mr. N. S. Chetty and others also spoke in the same strain. The meeting, then, terminated.

Protest Against R. T C

The Naujavan Bharat Sabha and Trade Unions are holding public meetings to protest against the Round Table Conference. The following programme of meetings has been fixed for to-day (Friday):—

(1). Railway Workers' meetings at the Parel and Matunga Workshops at 12 noon; (2) Students' meetings at Elphinstone, Xavier's and Wilson Colleges at p.m.; (3) Workers' meetings at mill corners at 6 p.m. and (4) at Fergusson Road, Nagu Sayaji Wadi and at Madanpura 8-30 p. m.

CHRISTIANS' ADDRESS GANDHIJI.

The public meeting of Christians to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi in the Gloria Church School Hall, of which announcement was made yesterday has been cancelled owing to the eleventh hour changes in Mahatmaji's programme. Efforts are being made to present the address on Saturday. Time and place will be announced later.

NATIONAL FLAG UNFURLED AT AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Message Of Truth And Peace To World

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

Mr. Jairamdas, General Secretary, Congress, unfurled the National flag this morning before a large and representative gathering in Kalupur Ward. Mr. Jairamdas was accompanied by Kasturba and was given great ovation. He unfurled the National flag amidst deafening shouts. Dr. Hariprasad narrated the history of the new national flag, and asked all to honour it.

Mr. Jairamdas then traced the history of the National flag since its inception by Mrs. Anie Besant. He interpreted the colours of the old flag and how they represented various communities. He stated that the new flag has removed the idea of communalism, and replaced the virtues of truth, peace, bravery generocity and self-sacrifice. In the past history there had been bloodshed in wars under their flags, but under the new flag it was not so. The new flag gave message of truth and peace to the world and it was possible that it might be spread to the world by Mahatmaji. It was not a symbol of power, but of service for the down trodden and humanity at large. Concluding Mr. Jairamdas exhorted the people not to look at R. T. C., Simla, or Bombay, as Gandhiji still was in Simla according to wire received by him, but go on doing Congress work as per the programme of the Congress Committee.

Sjt. Sarabhai Parikh asked all to be ready for Bharatamata's service, whenever wanted.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA CARRIED ON IN THE CITY

National Flags Hawked To Holiday Crowds And Lectures On Prohibition

"ASHRAM" OPENED AT MAHIM

Thursday, the fifth day of the Prohibition Week, was observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm all over the City of Bombay due to the Cocoanut Day celebrations. The new national flags were to be seen everywhere. Congress volunteers hawked the flags from door to door. Congress buses were moving in the city hither and thither displaying prominently Prohibition posters, pictures and slogans.

FLAG HOISTING IN THE CITY.

There were flag salutations in almost all the wards. Sjt. K. M. Munshi hoisted the flag in Mandvi. Mr. S. A. Brelvi hoisted it at Colaba. Sjt. S. K. Patil hoisted it in the Fort area. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master performed the Salutation ceremony in Ghorapdeo and at Lal Baug Maidan. The importance of the Prohibition propaganda was emphasized everywhere.

ASHRAM AT MAHIM.

Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas opened an "Ashram" at Mahim for the full-time Congress volunteers. She impressed upon the Ashramites to lead a life of self-less service.

"SACRED THREAD" TO "UNTOUCHABLES."

A picturesque ceremony took place at Walpakhady, Mazagaon, where in a specially prepared "shamiana," the "Untouchable" friends were ceremoniously presented with "Yadgnyopavit" (sacred thread.) There was a large gathering present and loud speakers were installed in the "shamiana." Sjt. K. M. Munshi presided over the function and Mr. Dwijendranath Sharma performed the rites.

A huge mixed procession of "Touchables" and "Untouchables" was formed at Walpakhady at 4 in the afternoon. Volunteer corps of "Untouchable" boys formed the vanguard of the procession. Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Nagindas T. Master, Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala, and many other members of the B. P. C. C. took part in the procession. Batches of little boys and girls kept up the liveliness of the procession by singing songs.

The procession passed through Dongri Street, Chinchbunder, Mandvi, Jhaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, and terminated on the Azad Maidan where it dispersed.

A cinema film was taken of the procession as well as of the thread giving ceremony.

"DRY" LECTURERS ADDRESS AT BYCULLA.

Under the auspices of the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee, a crowded public meeting was held at Ghorapdeo in furtherance of the Prohibition propaganda. Sjt. S. K. Pupala presided and Sjts. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, S. K. Patil and others addressed the gathering on Prohibition. The services rendered by the brave volunteers of Ghorapdeo during the last campaign under the leadership of Messrs. Borker and Nakhwa were recounted. A feature of the meeting was that several new volunteers were enrolled on the spot.

MEETIING AT BHULESHWAR.

Another largely attended public meeting was held on Thursday night under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee at Kubbharwada. Sjt. S. K. Patil presided and Messrs. G. N. Desai, Manibhai Desai, L. B. Niphadker and Y. K. Parulkar, made fervent appeals to the audience to join the anti-alcoholic army of the Congress.

More volunteers were enrolled throughout the day at all ward offices. In Byculla ward Vanar Sena have started picketing. The Cocoanut Day Fair on the Azad Maidan was picketed on Thursday afternoon by the vanars.

The Congress quarters were in uncommon commotion making elaborate preparations for the warmest send-off to be given to Mahatmaji, Malaviyaji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sailing for England on Saturday by S.S. "Rajputana".

The important functions of the day were shot by camera for a Cinema film. The entire "Flag Day" function will also be brought on the screen.

HINDU FESTIVALS

Use Of Swadeshi Articles Advocated

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

The Hindu festivals have commenced and numerous articles of fancy and toys will be for sale. Ganpati festivals are also fast approaching and large quantity of coloured materials will be used in making idols and images of the Deity of Ganpati. Though owing to trade depression this year the usual large outlay in the purchase may not be expected still a considerable sum will be spent. We take this opportunity of earnestly drawing the attention of the public that these are occasions on which Swadeshi could be encouraged, and every day more firmly established in our midst. It would appear to those who are making idols and images of the deity Ganpati to use Indian colour materials so far as possible and so far as possible to avoid the use of foreign materials even at the risk of reducing the pomp.

We shall occasionally refer to the use of crackers hereafter though we might make it publicly known from now that we shall very strongly support the purchase wholly of crackers made in India if any such purchase would be permissible at all."

G Ward Congress Activities

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The "G" Ward District Congress Committee celebrated the Prohibition Week for Thursday by opening a Sevakashram in Mahim at the hands of Shrimati Zaverbai Jamnadas Dwarkadas. While declaring the Ashram open Mrs. Jamnadas said she believed that those sevaks who were pledged to serve in the Ashram would be devoting their time entirely to the service of the Motherland.

With these words she declared the Ashram open. Mr. Jamnadas spoke of the necessity and utility of such Ashrams.

MEETING AT MAHIM.

There was a meeting in Mori Road, Mahim which was attended by Kolies and women. Speeches were made by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, I. S. Patel and Dr. Dandekar on Prohibition, Khadi and Swadeshi, Mr. Posha Nakhwa of Versova presided. He appealed to the members of his community to help in eradicating the drink evil from "G" Ward and the City of Bombay.

NO ABATEMENT IN KOLAR ASSESSMENT

Congress Secretary Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

Mr. L. V. Rajagopala Iyengar, Secretary, Mysore City Congress Committee was arrested in Bangalore yesterday by a special C. I. D. officer from Mysore. I understand that Mr. Rajagopal was not shown any warrant of arrest.

Mr. Rajagopal was charged with delivering speeches regarding the execution of Bhagat Singh and two others and also in support of foreign political movements and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and also to two months under Section 73 of the Mysore Police Regulation in July. Soon after he was released on bail. An appeal against the conviction by the City Magistrate to the Sessions Judge was dismissed. Mr. Rajagopal came to Bangalore to file a revision petition against this dismissal order and he was given some time to prefer this revision.

ASSESSMENT IN KOLAR.

The question of land assessments, especially in the Kolar District, has been much to the fore of recent years. Both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, representations have been frequently made on the subject. In spite of official explanations, the subject was brought up over and over again by the representatives of the Kolar District and during the last session of the Legislative Council, Mr. K. Chengalroya Reddy, the youngest member of the House and a rising Nationalist put the case of the ryots in very clear and forceful terms. The Government appointed an official committee with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman. Regarding the main question about revenue assessments in Kolar District, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the rates settled at the original survey were, in a majority of cases, not higher than the revenue collections during the 25 years preceding that settlement; that the increase during re-settlement was so small as to be almost negligible.

"IMPRACTICABLE."

Government agree with the view of the committee that the proposal to reduce the assessment rates of Kolar to "the level of those in other districts" is not only vague but also impracticable. They also observe that it would be both inequitable and impracticable to have one flat level of assessment for all the districts or taluks in the State, since the circumstances and conditions in all cases are not exactly the same.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Jute shares ruled steady with only a limited business passing. In coals only a few isolated deals were reported at lower levels. Teas were practically neglected In the miscellaneous section nothing of interest was reported. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1|2 per cent. paper 57-14 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 99-14 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-4, ditto 1933|36 99|14, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921|41 102-11.

Banks.—Imperial Bank contributory 233.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpore Ordy. 15-14, Kesoram ordy. 2-12.

Coals.—Bengal Giridih 1-10, Burra Dhemo 4-6, Burrakur 10, Raneegunge 35-4.

Jutes.—Anglo-India pref. 193, Cheviot 177, Craig 0-13-0, Howrah 33-4, Kamarhatty ordy. 349, Kelvin ordy. 490, Nuddea 14-10, Presidency 4-1, Union ordy. 357.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ordy. 9-2, Arthur Butler 1-5, Indian Iron and Steel 3-8, Associated Hotels ordy. 3-4, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-12-0, ditto pref. 45, Bararee Coke 9-12, Walford Transport 1-8 small odd lot, Midnapore Zemindary 61-8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 2-14.

Teas.—Dauracheera 2-6, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 5-12.—A. P.

YOU CAN PHOTOGRAPH YOURSELF

Advent Of Photo-Reflex. .....

Any one who has had to pose before a strange photographer and a threatening camera will admit that he does not feel comfortable and at ease.

Artificial moulding of ones's expression and mood according to some one else's instructions causes strain and tension, and results in unnatural and self-conscious expressions.

Now this main bane of the photographer is eliminated, it is claimed by a new process of pose-reflecting photography known as Photo Reflex. We read in a Press bulletin:

"Photo Reflex, a new portrait cabinet is the invention of Luther G. Simjian, director of the photographic department of the Yale School of Medicine. Mr. Simjian has to his credit several other discoveries, such as a new silver screen for microscopic projection and a quick-proofing process. The novel feature in this invention lies in the provision of a mirror by which the sitter may study his pose and expression before the exposure. The thought behind the invention is to stimulate portrait photography by making it more natural and more pleasant.

"The apparatus embodying the invention consists of a cabinet equipped with the pose-reflecting mechanism and a photographic camera. There are five apparatus in the cabinet, one in the centre, and two on each side. As the sitter walks in and seats himself comfortably on the chair in the middle of the cabinet, he is told to study himself in different poses and from different angles. By merely pressing a button underneath each aperture, he is faced with a different view of himself such as is seen by the camera. The camera which remains unseen by the sitter, is behind the moveable mirror arrangement in the centre aperture. As this reflecting mirror is on the focal plane of the lense of the camera, the image which the sitter sees in the mirror is the exact image which will be recorded on the sensitive medium in the camera. When the sitter is satisfied with his pose and expression, and decides to take his picture, he touches a button placed in his hand. Instantly the mirror arrangement in front of the camera moves, and through an aperture in it the exposure is made. Thus the sitter, being able to see his image throughout the operation, is unaware that his picture has been taken. He can have a profile or a semi-profile by looking into the side apertures. A further feature of the apparatus is that the mirror is combined with a lense to reduce the proportion of the image so as to have the appearance of the finished portrait. An additional advantage of this lens is that greater depth and definition is obtained in the negative exposed through it.

"It is believed that this new process of portraiture will eventually replace the old system of photography."

THE WAILING WALL COMPROMISE

Sacred Edifice Saved.

A ten-ton stone-crusher, it was suggested, would settle once and for ever the problem of the Wailing Wall.

But if Jew and Moslem now accept in a spirit of good-will the decision of the commission appointed to settle the bitter dispute, there may be no more heard-pulling and blood spilling on the ancient site.

Jews may continue to worship at the wall and weep over Israel's vanished glory, and Moslems may continue to venerate it as the spot where tradition says Mohammed tethered his steed on his way to heaven.

The historic wall is owned solely by the Moslems, under the decision of the special commision created by the British Government with the approval of the League of Nations Council; but Jews may have free access to the wall for devotional purposes at all times.

All political speeches and demonstrations are forbidden in the neighbourhood of the wall, as the decision is summarized in press reports, and the Moslems are told not to annoy the Jews when they gather there for their devotions. Use of benches, carpets, and similar belongings is prohibited at the wall, and the Jews may not sound the Shofar, or ram's horn, in the vicinity. However, on their days of worship they are allowed to place near the wall an ark and scrolls of the Torah for their devotions. On the other hand, the Moslems are prohibited from engaging in the ritualistic dance, the "sikr," during the Jewish hours of lamentation and prayer.

The judgment is the compromise, it is generally agreed, and its issue depends on the co-operation of those chiefly involved. As the St. Joseph "News Press" points out "there are uncompromising leaders on both sides whose reconciliation is not yet assumed with perfect confidence."

The commission, created in May, 1930, consists of Charles Birde, a Swiss; Eliel Lcefgren, former Swedish Foreign Minister, and A. van Kempen, former Dutch Colonial Official.

The wall, whose decaying stones have witnessed so much tragedy, is topographically a part of the Haram Esh Sheriff, or enclosure of the Mosque of Omar, which, next to the holy places in Macca and Medina, is the most scared spot of Mohammedans. It also forms part of the western exterior of the ancient Temple of Solomon, destroyed by the Babylonians, restored by Ezra and Nehemiah, torn down by Titus, and cherished by the Jews thrcugh all their tragic history.

The dispute over Moslem and Jewish rights at the site began in 1912. "The American Hebrew" (New York) reminds us, and it goes on to recite.

"From the time of the Moslem conquest of Jerusalem by Omar, in 637, down to 1912, no one even thought of questioning the Jews' privilege to gather at the wall, on certain occasions, for worship and lamentation.

"Indeed, Jews were wont to pilgrim to this spot for their devotions throughout all the centuries since Titus destroyed Jerusalem, in the year 70. St. Jerome, who made the Latin translation of the Bible, records, in the year 392, that 'the Jews had to pay a price' to the Roman guards for permission to lament at the wall, so that, as he quaintly adds, 'not even weeping is free to them. The right was theirs, even if they had to pay their conquerors to exercise it threee centuries before Jerusalem became Moslem.

"Thus, then by practise and tradition, Jews' rights at the Wailing Wall were conceded by Pagan, Christian, and Moslem for more than eighteen centuries. What happened in 1912?

"Thrilled by the Zionist hope of a rebuilt Palestine, Jews had been migrating to the Holy Land in considerable numbers. Arab political leaders became apprehensive, and Moslem religious leaders for the first time, that year, set up a claim that the Wall was a Moslem holy place..

"The British Inquiry Commission, which investigated the 1929 Arab anti-Jewish riots, refers to this claim as the beginning of the 'Burak Campaign.' 'Burak' was the name of Mohammed's steed. From a passage in the Koran dealing with the Holy Prophet's "mi' raj," or asscension, the legend was created that, in the course of his celestial journey, Mohammed paused at the site of Solomon's Temple and tethered his steed at a spot identified as the Wailing Wall.

"The wall thus became Moslem holy ground, and is called by them 'The Burak.'"

After the war, when the spirit of nationalism was manifested by both Jews and Arabs, the wall became a subject of contention that culminated in the anti-Jewish out-breaks of 1929, put down by the British Government after much spilling of blood.

To Western eyes the whole matter may seem to be a tempest in a tea pot, but as we have seen, the Wailing Wall has a large place in the religious life and traditions of both Moslems and Jews in Palestine. Under the decision of the impartial commission, the Jews retain their immemorial rights, and the Moslems lose nothing beyond that which they hold to be their rights.

"Peace between the two groups in Palestine," comments "The American Hebrew." "can come through neither the sword nor the stone-crusher, but through that mutual understanding which will convince Moslem and Jew of their common cause: the economic and cultural rehabilitation of the Holy Land."

Moderate opinion of the Jewish world will be more or less satisfied with the decision of the commission as it "recognizes in the large the traditional right of worship of our people undisturbed," says "The Canadian Jewish Chronicle" (Montreal). Vital Jewish interests in Palestine, believes this journal, "do not centre on the holy places, and the Wailing Wall has already too long served to distract attention from more important issues."

But "The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) asserts that world Jewry will receive the decision with "deep chagrin and keen sorrow." No spot, it says, "has become so inextricably woven into the very fabric of Jewish emotion and Jewish life as has the Wailing Wall and the small area adjoining it..... It is too early to predict how Palestinian Jewry will accept the conclusions reached by the Wailing Wall Commission."

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR

An Appreciation.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar, whose sad death was announced in the issue of the "Leader" dated Monday, August 24, was known as one of the greatest musicians of India, but for the last few years he had been appealing to the popular mind more as a preacher of devotion to Ramnama than as a master musician. He toured all the provinces of the country, including Burma, and also Nepal and Cey on. In every place visited by him he made recitations from the 'Ramayan' and the 'Gita' and the life of Mirabai the chief items of his programme. It was his ambition to make 'Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram, Patit Pavan Sita Ram,' the national song of Hindus and in his 'Kathas' he devoted a considerable time to the teaching of this song to both ladies and gentlemen who assembled in their thousands to hear him. As a result of his tours his name became a household word in various parts of the country and the cause of higher music received an unprecedented stimulus.

There are, however, very few persons who have any idea of the difficulties which Pandit Vishnu Digambar had to encounter and the amount of incessant and strenuous work that he had to do to rehabilitate music in the high position which it now occupies in society. The story of all this is both interesting and instructive.

THE FIRST TURNING POINT.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber was born in the year 1872 in the Kurundwad state in the Belgaum district. The name of his father was Pandit Digambar Gopalji, who was held in high esteem by the Chief of that state. Pandit Vishnu Digambar began to receive education at an early age and showed great promise, but an accident through fire-works seriously and permanently injured his eyes and rendered him incapable of continuing his studies. On the suggestion of the medical officer of the state Pandit Vishnu Digambar was sent to Miraj for training in music under Pandit Balkrishna Burva, who was one of the greatest musicians of his time. Pandit Vishnu Digambar showed prodigious promise and in a few years became a noted musician.

THE SECOND TURNING POINT.

Then occurred an incident which proved to be the second turning point in his life. He simply adored his 'Guru' Balkrishna Burva, and could not brook any insult offered to him. Once there was a grand dinner in a cotton mill at Miraj to which almost all the respectable persons of the town were invited. Balkrishnaji was a notable exception. On enquiry Pandit Vishnu Digambar learnt that his Guru had not been invited simply because, although belonging to a respectable family, he happened to be a musician. That was a time when a musician, however high his accomplishments and caste might be, was not considered fit to be invited to social functions on terms of equality with guests. Pandit Vishnu Digambar took this seriously to heart and vowed to restore music to the nigh position which it obtained in society during the glorious days of Indian civilization and culture. He accordingly devoted more time and energy to the cultivation of music and having acquired the power of keeping his audience spell-bound he set out in the year 1896 with two of his fellow-pupils and Rs. 25 borrowed from a relation, for the revival and diffusion of music and for raising its status. After visiting a number of places he went to Girnar to pay his respects to a well-known saint. That saint advised him to begin his work in the Punjab. Pandit Vishnu Digambar urged his resourcelessness for undertaking any big scheme on which the Mahatma said:—'My son, do not be anxious. God will help you in every way'.

MUSIC SCHOOL AT LAHORE.

Acting on this advice, Pandit Vishnu Digambar visited a number of places in the Punjab and finally settled at Lahore. He felt that unless music was introduced in respectable families it would be impossible to obtain for it the high position which it was his mission to secure. For this there was need for a band of respectable and competent teachers and suitable text-books. To fulfil this need he established a music school at Lahore on May 5, 1901, which subsequently developed into the well-known Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. The opening ceremony was performed by Sir P. C. Chatterji in a small building hired on a monthly rent of Rs. 13. For three days there was not a single admission, but through the strenuous efforts of Pandit Vishnu Digambar students began to come in and after some time there were about 40 students.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar had no money to meet the growing expenses and had to borrow Rs. 400. When that amount was spent up the students offered to bring money by begging. But, fortunately, the Maharaja of Kashmir hearing of Pandit Vishnu Digambar's fame invited him and presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,000. That amount too was spent up. Then the sympathizers of Pandit Vishnu Digambar held a big meeting in which besides the Maharaja of Kashmir, there were present a number of leading citizens of Lahore. As a result of an appeal made at the meeting nearly Rs. 2,000 was collected on the spot and the Maharaja of Kashmir promised a donation of Rs. 150 per mensem, which he continued to pay till 1907. The institution soon gained in popularity and resources until in 1904. Pandit Vishnu Digambar was able to secure a piece of land and have his own building.

SCHOOL AT BOMBAY.

Having placed the Labour institution on a sound footing, Pandit Vishnu Digambar went to Bombay and established a branch there. It made rapid progress till it was able to have a magnificent building of its own and became the main institution of Pandit Vishnu Digambar. But Bombay proved too expensive for the maintenance of the large number of poor students whom he used to teach, feed and clothe without any charge whatever. Pandit Vishnu Digambar, therefore, selected Nasik for his headquarters and in 1922 he laid the foundation of a new building for his college. Music had by now become for Pandit Vishnu Digambar secondary to Ramnama, and he named the new institution as Ramnamadhar Ashram. Here, too, he was maintaining and training a large number of poor students free of any charge.

MUSIC AND RELIGION.

There is no doubt that the intensely religious turn of mind of Pandit Vishnu Digambar was the result of constantly singing the songs of Tulsidas, Surdas, Mirabai Kabir and other saints which he had turned into various 'rags' and 'raginis'. It may be mentioned here that in ancient times music was cultivated as a means of spiritual development and it had been the aim of Pandit Vishnu Digambar to make it so again. In the Ramnamadhar Ashram, 'Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram,' the favourite song of Pandit Vishnu Digambar, is sung all the 24 hours without a break by his pupils in turn.

FRUITS OF LABOUR.

The amount of work that Pandit Vishnu Digambar accomplished since he established the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya can be estimated from the fact that he turned out over 200 competent teachers who are diffusing high class music in various parts of the country. Their monthly incomes range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 600—emoluments which many graduates of arts and science might well envy. There are over 40 centres in which music is taught in accordance with Pandit Vishnu Digambar's system and it is estimated that the number of persons who have received some training in music through Pandit Vishnu Digambar, has pupils or his books, is over 40,000. He published over 50 books in which his masterpieces have been reduced to a perfect notation and will thus be preserved for posterity. All this work is truly grand and inspiring. It must also be mentioned that this has been carried on in the midst of a series of terrible bereavements for out of his 12 children—four sons and eight daughters—only one son aged about 10 years is alive.

May his soul rest in peace!—"Leader".

Woodhouse Memorial Prize.

In memory of Mr. E. J. Woodhouse, Late Economic Botanist and Principal of Sabour Agricultural College who was killed in action in France in 1917, a prize in the form of a silver medal and books of a combined value of Rs. 85 will be awarded to the writer of the best essay on a subject of botanical interest to be selected from the list noted below. The length of the essay should not exceed 4,000 words.

The competition is open to graduates of Indian Universities and to Diploma holders and Licentiates of recognised Agricultural Colleges in India who are not more than 30 years of age on the date of submission of their essays.

Papers should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Patna before November 1st, 1931. Failing papers of sufficient merit no award will be made.

The list of subjects for 1931, prize is as under:—1. The relative value of inbreeding and outbreeding in crop improvement. 2. The problem of Fodder Crops in India. 3. Birus diseases. 4. Symbiosis and plant growth. 5. The study of correlations and their economic bearing in the science of plant breeding. 6. The interrelations between vegetative propagation and seed reproduction.

M. N. ROY'S BAIL APPLICATION TURNED DOWN

(Continued From Page 8)

alone could have control. The earliest date was fixed. He asserted that it was wrong that the Crown officers were dilatory. Nothing better, he said could have been done to expedite the maters'

"TRYING TO GLORIFY HIMSELF."

All the accusations made by the accused were ill-founded. Perhaps the accused was trynig to glorify himself in making haphazard and false allegations against the Crown for propaganda purposes. He seriously objected to the accused trying to enter any discussion regarding the propriety or impropriety of the enactments as this was no place for this matter. He said there was enough material before the Court, whereupon to draw "prima facie" conclusions.

JUDGMENT IN 1924 CASE REFERRED TO.

Reference was made to the following passage in the judgments of the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Justice Piggot in 1924 "What has been proved against the appellants is that there is in existence a person passing under the name of M. N. Roy, formerly residing in British India, but believed by the appellant to have visited Moscow in the year 1922, and to be an agent of Third Communist International in that place. The case of the prosecution is that an individual passing under this name of M. N. Roy and carrying on correspondence from an address in Britain has been engaged in fomenting in India a conspiracy punishable under section 121A of I.P.C. We think it is also established by evidence that the individual professed himself an agent of the Third Communist International and to be acting on behalf of that body in organising and fomenting in this country.

He then referred to difficulties experienced under the Jail Rules.

"PREJUDICING HIS CASE."

Roy replied that the allegations were being made to prejudice his case as he was kept in dark about the list of prosecution witnesses. The High Court judgment he said, can have no bearing on this case.

Syed Zakir Ali, defence counsel explained his and his colleagues' position and drew attention to what passed between Mr. Sen and the Public Prosecutor which already appeared in the press.

The Court remarked that the Court has nothing to do with that.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Court after pausing for some time passed the following order: "I have heard arguments of the parties.

The accused Roy pleading on his own behalf, the major portion of his argument was in effect an impassioned plea on the subject of the right of expression of political opinions. This is outside the scope of the proceedings. At this stage his oral arguments are that all accused persons being adjudged innocent till a definite charge is framed against him. There can, therefore, be no possible ground for his detention in jail. I would remark that though considered innocent yet the Court in arriving at a decision on bail application has to see whether or not there is 'prima facie' evidence against the accused person. In this matter the evidence is that produced in Cawnpore Conspiracy Case of 1924. I have studied the various papers filed and in my opinion there are grounds to believe that "prima facie" evidence exists regarding the facts which form the basis of the complaint against the accused, that is the complaint under sec. 121-A.

"NO DILATORY TACTICS."

"Further Roy has argued that he had no knowledge regarding charge against him. It was evident that the charge was identical to that of 1924 case inasmuch as on 10th instant the list of witnesses of that case was submitted to the Court for issuing summons to appear. Charge of dilatoriness in commencing the proceeding has been brought up as an argument in favour of granting of bail. I do not think that this can be substantiated. Witnesses were to be summoned from distant places and were so summoned when unfortunately the Court fell ill. The case has been fixed for 31st instant which is a near date.

BAIL REJECTED.

The offence being non-bailable and there being "prima facie" evidence on record I do not consider that the application should be allowed. Accordingly I reject it."—

ROY DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Formed In Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The Bengal Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress at its meeting on the 21st August passed a resolution forming a sub-committee to organize public meeting and to take necessary steps for appointing a representative Defence Committee in order to arrange for proper defence of Mr. M.N. Roy.

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GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Madras Presidency).

MR. DEVADHAR'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

The 13th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, was held lately, with Sir Chunilal V. Mehta in the Chair. The annual report of the Institute together with the statement of accounts were first moved for adoption and passed. Following this, the election of office-bearers took place; and Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Prof. V.G. Kale were elected President and Vice-President respectively; while six members were elected to represent on the Provincial Co-operative Council. Messrs. Shorab S. Engineer & Co., and Mr. M.J.S. Khras, the retiring Honorary Auditors were re-elected to the posts.

The Chairman referred to the yeoman services rendered by Mr. G.K. Devadhar to the Co-operative Movement in general and in Provincial Co-operative Institute in particular and moved a vote of congratulations to him on the anniversary of his fist year, which was readily passed. Finally, the amendments to the bye-laws of the Institute proposed by the Provincial Co-operative Council were passed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

St Anthony's Homes Co-op Society

It is proposed to hold the 4th Annual meeting of the St. Anthony's Homes Co-operative Society, Ltd., on Sunday the 6th September 1931, at 10 a.m. at the Antonio De-Souza High School, Byculla.

The following is an extract from the report the Society has published:—

During the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 the work of the Society has been one of steady progress. Though the great ambition of the Society to have a Convent School in Chembur has not yet been realised, the activities directed towards it during the period under Survey have brought the goal within sight.

The Society has made a steady increase both in its capital as well as in the number of its members during the period under record. The Committee of the Society fully realises the urgent need of an elementary school, but, despite its persistent efforts it has not been able to get any body to start it. Nevertheless the Committee is in consultation with the nuns of Mount Mary's Bandra regarding the possibilities of an early solution of the problem. Nonetheless is the Committee alive to the need felt by the residents of Chembur for a Church. But as the circumstances are far from being rosy for undertaking the work it does not propose to do anything for the present except reserving the land for the purpose.

It is really gratifying that Chembur is growing steadily on in popularity as is evident from the increasing number of visitors and picnic parties.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(Continued from page 4.).

eternal verities), clothed the essence of man's soul, while the weaver, the "tantu-vaya" (weaver of cotton threads), clothed the nakedness of man's body. The story of India's golden age and of her immortal civilisation is summed up in the lives of these two, the vedantin, the true seer, and the weaver, the real artist." So write the authors of "Hand-Spinning and Hand-Weaving"—a book which should be read widely in England, and by all those who do not believe in khadi.

POTENCY OF KHADDAR.

The "Charkha" has its economic value as a solvent of Indian poverty. As a subsidiary industry, it has limitless possibilities; it requires no capital, it demands no special skill, its products are certain of a market, it is independent of climatic conditions. It is an insurance against famine and unemployment. Perhaps its spiritual and moral value is even greater. It is a bond of union between rich and poor, Hindu and Moslem, Parsee and Christian. It is a pledge of simplicity, a challenge to sacrifice, an unfailing disicipline of the character. It has the power of preserving the life of the home, and of re-building the corporate life of the village. "It will do away with begging as a means of livelihood. It will remove our enforced idleness. It will steady the mind. And I verily believe that when millions take to it as a sacrament, it will turn our faces Godward." "Every revolution of the wheel spins peace, good-will and love." The Yoga of Khadi is the pivotal doctrine of the Mahatma's philosophy of boy-labour.

The Mahatma is a brilliant writer, a far-seeing diplomat, a great religious leader. But it is his pride to regard himself as a simple peasant. At his trial in 1922, he was content to describe himself as a farmer and a weaver by profession. There could be no dignity greater than that.

DENOUEMENT OF A TRAGIC DRAMA

—:o:—

MACDONALD'S REAL CONTRIBUTION TO LABOUR'S CAUSE

(BY "C. J.")

Reuter's forecast, or, it would be probably better to say interpretation, with an accurate grasp in reporting, of events leading upto and from the establishment of the so-called National Government in England enables one to have an insight into the future that awaits the new MacDonald Ministry and although things would appear to be muddled up into a highly complex and equally baffling phenomenon in party politics intrigue and the general political situation, certain conclusions are clearly indicated in their movement.

A PARADOX.

For one thing, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's coup (there is no other term for his action) cuts loose the irrational knot into which British Labour has so long been bound and with it ends also an unquestionably interesting career of the man and politician himself. He is being denounced to-day as a "traitor" to his Party and its essential programme—a programme, in fact that made him and his leadership in the passage of all these years—not by the leftwingers and sworn opponents of his cold-blooded "gradualism" sarcastically and politely described as "Mr. MacDonald's socialism in our time" but by men who stood by him consistently and courageously. The epithet, however bitter it may be, is as characteristically British (in the best acceptable term of that adjective) as it is well-earned. There is no personal rancour in it. we may be quite sure: "it is thoroughly impersonal and echoes a final and profound disillusionment. The split in the Cabinet, we were told brought on only a disruption in the ranks of Labour. It is anything but a mere split: it is anything but disruption. The British Labour, on the other hand, has been purged of certain of its alien elements and poisonous irritants and we should be quite prepared to find it united in a violent reaction to the event. The British Labour Party as an organism in definite political consciousness and action has been strengthened: its forces are gathered into common identity and power whatever fate awaits it. it at least knows its mind—a tremendous achievement.

AN ACHIEVEMENT.

True, Mr. MacDonald still remains on the stage. But he remains there as a tragic hero who has chosen and hastened the moment of supreme tragedy. He must receive our sympathy. The world is grotesquely ungrateful and its folly consists in forgetfulness. It forgets the past. And Mr. MacDonald possesses the unique distinction of having a past which is fundamentally different from that shall one say, of a man like Mr. Winston Churchill and of which he had and still probably has every justification to feel proud. His role is almost imperoptibly changed today although he outwardly has the whiphand, as they say, in successful party intrigue and manouvres. A cool and clever leader, he has, for once, blundered in his wonderful and, no doubt heroic career: his, ironically enough, is the martyrdom of a political and personal career in the cause of a party and its fine idealism he has given years of his well-lived life to serve. Who knows that it is not a willing sacrifice, that behind the masquerade of surface reality there is some well-disguised purpose; that the leap in the dark is the result of a deeply planned, well executed design? We should be lacking in the grace of soul if we denied the utter existence of this possibility. Tragedy, to has its dark, heroic side.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AN SWADESHI INSURANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At a discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Improvements Committee on 25th instant Tuesday afternoon a proposal for including a foreign insurance company on the list of approved insurance companies of the Trust was thrown out, thanks to Mr. Mainu Subedar's amendment.

Amongst the speakers we hear the voice of Dr. Colaco who opposed what he called a discrimination in commercial matters, etc.

If our doctor were to take a tour round the world and visit all the countries with only one object in view, namely, of finding out for himself how all the other nations behaved in similar matters, in France, for instance, he would not find any public body—let alone individuals—giving preference to foreign companies however stronger they may be than their own indigenous concerns. The same thing he would find in Germany, Italy, England America, Japan and every other country.

Insurance business is not a branch of commercial line that may be carried on independently of the progress of a nation. From its very nature, it forms a vital agency towards national progress. Insurance companies are accumulators of unused liquid wealth. There have been instances when a single company has saved a nation. The Prudential of London has it to its credit that at a certain crisis in the last world-war when England was at a certain stage, sorely pressed for credit and the result of the contest was in jeopardy, this Company saved the situation by offering a huge credit in America. Thus it can be gauged what an important part in the national advancement and safety the insurance business can play.

If the accumulated funds are allowed to leave the country, we do not require a great economist to prove to us how detrimental such drain is to that country. It is not, therefore, out of spirit of boycott or enmity that the foreign insurnace companies should be debarred from working such havoc with the financial position of the land, but it is a duty based on an instinct of self-preservation that the City Fathers should guide the public back into the proper road of discrimination between a suicidal and a self-preserving policy.

It is a type of slavish mentality to admire what is foreign, specially if it comes from the West and to raise a storm and tempest round indigenous institutions.

No one denies that the Trust must be circumspect in their selection of the companies on their list. Above all, they should be sound.

In the light of the few arguments I have put forward, I hope Dr. Colaco will admit his error, in good grace, and in future refrain from expressing opinion on subjects to which he has not given the attention.—Yours, etc.,

PRICK.

Bombay, August 26.

THE WORLD CRISIS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Judge Rutherford is a great student of Bible. Speaking before a audiance of about ten thousand people in the Great Hall at Alexandra Palace he painted a gloomy picture of the present conditions prevailing all over the world. The last war he said was supposed to have been to make the world safe for democracy but everyone knew that democracy was now more in jeopardy than it was 15 years ago and the position seemed to grow worse rather than better. In spite of the League of Nations every Nation was preparing for another great conflict. The cause of the position had never been really suggested but the true and satisfying answer was found in the Bible. The scriptures said the first evidence that the Time of God had arrived would be a world war when Nations would rise against Nations. That happened in 1914. Then it was stated there would be distress and perplexity and men's heart would fail. That exactly described the present time. They stood face to face with the conditions that were foretold 2,000 years ago. It must be apparent to everyone that before a righteous system of administration could exist on the earth the unrighteous one would have to be destroyed for the two things could not exist at the same time. The Battle of Armageddon must take place. That was why the Nations were preparing for war. They did not know what was coming but the war of righteousness was about to commence. It would be between good and evil. The clergy had mixed up with the politics of the world and the result was that now the people stood face to face with the greatest calamity that ever was God made the world to be inhabited and in due time it would be inhabited by perfect men. The time of oppression must end. The Kingdom of God was the remedy for the ills of mankind. They should arm themselves with knowledge of God's word, day that was just ahead be fortified against the and prepare to receive the blessings of the Kingdom of God that is at hand.

R. D. BALIWALA.

HYDERABADIS DEMAND REPONSIBLE GOVT

POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT AKOLA

Why It Was Held Outside Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 27.

Hyderabad Deccan State People's Political Conference commenced its first session in Sriram Theatre, Akola.

Sayyad Sirajul Hassan Tirmizi High Court Pleader, Hyderabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in Urdu.

Messages of congratulations were received from Mr. Brelvi, Bombay; Mr. Ramanand Chatterji and others.

The election of the President was proposed by Advocate Gopalrao Borgaoker and seconded by Mr. Aney of Yeotmal.

WANTED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Sjt. Ramachandrarao Naik pointed out the grievances in matters of education, legislature, and holding of public meetings. The President appealed to the ruler of Hyderabad to establish a Legislative Council with control over State finances. He also desired an Executive Council made responsible to the Legislature.

About 100 delegates from several parts of Hyderabad attended the Conference session.

NO PERMISSION.

The Conference was held at Akola because no permission was given by Hyderabad authorities to hold it in Hyderabad territory.

The afternoon session commenced with a resolution of loyalty to Hyderabad ruler.

Important resolutions about the introduction and establishment of responsible Government in Hyderabad State and the removal of laws against holding public meetings, press, and others were unanimously passed.

The Conference was a great success.

Malvan Flood Relief

MALVAN, Aug. 27.

Sjt. Vinayakrao Bhuskute, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has arrived here with some co-workers to help organise relief work.

Co-ordination of local relief committees and Savantvadi State is contemplated. Major Walker and Brigadier Perrie of the Salvation Army visited Malvan the other day and offered relief. Local Committee has resolved to provide work for those who need corn.

Welfare Of India League's Activities

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

The General Committee of the Welfare of India League at meeting held on August 26 passed the following resolution:—"The Welfare of India League desire to place on record their whole-hearted and unqualified condemnation of the series of outrages, namely the recent dastardly attempt made against the life of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the murder of Mr. Garlick and the attempted assassination of Mr. Cassels. The League are of opinion that such crimes constitute a serious menace to the peace and progress of India, and they earnestly hope that the condemnation from all quarters which these outrages have evoked will help to create a healthier atmosphere."

"As a number of the Delegates to the Round Table Conference have joined the Welfare of India League, it has been decided that a small committee be formed within the Conference, of some of the Delegates who are members of the League," says the Secretary of the league in the course of a press communique. The Communique also states that arrangements are being made for the appointment in London of a representative of the League, where it is hoped to start a branch of the League later.—A. P.

Identification Of Kashi Ram

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, August 26.

Identification of Kashi Ram the alleged absconder of the Delhi Conspiracy Case took place in the District Jail this evening in connection with the Cawnpore Constable's shooting of 6th June. Kashi Ram mixed with a dozen college students in the presence of Mr. Gauri Prasad the Magistrate and Pt. Sri Ratan Shukla, defence Counsel. Out of six witnesses two could identify the accused. They are two injured C.I.D. constables Ram Naresh and Nabibux. It is not certain where Kashiram will now be tried

DISCOURSES ON "WORLD TOUR."

DAVAR AND GUSTAV AT BATLIBOI INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union, Scouters Fram Davar and Gustav Sztavjanik will give brief discourses on "World Tour" on Saturday, (29th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road Fort. The discourse will be illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides. The lecture is open to the public.

WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

SIMLA, August 27.

A shallow depression has appeared this morning over east Central Provinces. It has caused locally heavy rain in Central Provinces. The monsoon has been strong in lower Burma, Malabar, central parts of the country and east and north Punjab and active in Komaon Hills, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Mysore, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Konkan, Gujarat, and East Rajputana. Monsoon will continue strong in Malabar, central parts of the country and lower Burma and active in Orissa, Kumaon Hills and East and north Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy falls will continue in Lower Burma, Central Provinces and Malabar and extent in West Central India and East Rajputana during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 27-8-31, Colaba Point 0.19 in., Fort 0.15 in., J. J. Hospital 0.11 in.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 75.66 in., Fort 82.52 in., J. J. Hospital 75.99 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 48.23 in., Fort 49.46 in., J. J. Hospital 47.03 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 47.43 in., Fort 65.86 in., J. J. Hospital 52.52 in.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The services of Hon. Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his office as a Puisne Judge of High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. Padmanabh Bhaskar Shingne, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit reverting.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, with effect from the 1st March 1931, the date from which the temporary appointment of the Additional Judge (Sixth Judge) of that Court was made permanent.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted leave for 8 months and a half from Dec. 15, 1931.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, on return from leave, to act as Collector of Thana vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit reverting.

Mr. J. A. Madan, on return from leave, to be Collector of Thar Parkar vice Rao Bahadur Jagatsing Ailmal Kundanani, reverting.

Mr. J. A. Modan, on return from leave, to be Collector of Hyderabad, vice Mr. A. D. Gorwala.

Dr. Miss M. M. Dalal, to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Cama and Albless Hospitals, for two years from the date on which she assumes charge.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vice Mr. A. R. Dalal.

Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. B. N. Sanjana, LL.B., proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, pending further orders.

Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on average pay for two months and two days.

Mr. E. Gawan Taylor, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two months.

As Government have since permitted two Assistant Engineers to be attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bombay, Mr. P. L. Nagarkar, B.S.E., L.C.E., is re-posted from the Public Health Works Division to this office, with effect from 21st August 1931 forenoon.

CONGRESS WORK IN URAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Uran which has rendered a very good account of itself in the last Civil Disobedience movement is making a rapid political advance. A Congress House is recently opened and due to the strenuous efforts of the local leaders no less than four thousand villagers have enrolled themselves as Congress members. Khaddar, Swadeshi and Prohibition propaganda is in full swing and a visit to Uran and its surrounding villages will at once convince one as to how rapidly the whole Taluka of Uran is advancing, Hindus and Muslims working hand in hand. The Congress influence is also making itself felt in the local municipality which has recently adopted a resolution to hoist the National Flag on its building. The picketing of liquor shops has proved more than a success. A National militia is also formed under the leadership of Mr. D. B. Mahatre and I am given to understand that the youths are organising the Youth Leagues all over the Taluka. The people and specially the youths of the whole Taluka have got full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and they will solidly stand behind Mahatma Gandhi through thick and thin. My object in writing this letter to you is to bring to the notice of the leaders of Bombay the remarkable progress made by Uran so that they may visit this place and give more encouragement to the workers as well as to the people who are thirsting to have a Darshan of our great leader Vir Nariman.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Uran, Aug. 25.

AERODROME UP IN THE AIR

A daring scheme for a new air port several storeys high and with an area of 140 acres at the very gates of Paris, is being examined by the Counceil-General of the Seine Department.

It has long been recognised that one of the drawbacks of Le Bourget is its distance from the city. Passengers who have saved valuable time by taking an aeroplane, have to make a painfully slow journey by road before they actually reach Paris.

It has been suggested that the parade ground at Issy les Moulineaux, just beyond the Porte de Versailles and on the river bank might be transformed into an ideal airport. This ground is famous for the flights made there by such pioneers as Bleriot latham, and Farman when aviation was in its infancy.

In recent years it has not been used as an aerodrome, partly because it lies in a shallow hollow, where air currents make the handling of aeroplanes difficult.

This objection could be overcome, it s suggested by constructing a vast flying "ground" at a height of several storeys from the ground. This ground would in fact, be the roof of a breat block warehouses offices, and hangars for private and commercial machines. It would have an area of about 140 acres.

Seaplanes could use the river in front of it as a port.

VILLE PARLE WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Dr S K Vaidya's Promise Of Help

A prize distribution gathering of the Industrial School for women at Ville Parle Bombay, was held lately at Mr. T. M. Pardhi's bungalow, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, presiding. Ladies from different localities had gathered. A small exhibition consisting of specimens of work done by the students was arranged at the Kunkum Smarak Hall where the school is held.

A summary of the report of the work done by the Mandal at the Ville Parle centre was read by the Secretary of the Centre. According to the report since the centre was started in 1925 over 150 women belonging to various communities had taken advantage of the School. Sewing, Cutting, Fancy work, Drawing, Penpainting and Handi-crafts are taught in this school.

Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and Miss Shirinbai Havewalla spoke in appreciation of the work done by the Mandal for enabling women to spend their leisure time usefully, and the poorer among them to achieve economic independence.

The prizes and certificates were distributed by Mrs. Ambubai Vaidya. In his concluding remarks the president expressed satisfaction at the work of the Mandal and promised every assistance in his power for the advancement of its object. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings. And the guests were treated to a light refreshment.

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New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	80,33,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

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MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS THE SOLUTION TO HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Pen More Powerful Than Sword

In appealing to Indians in general and Muslims in particular the Secretary Darul Ishayath writes:—

"Dear Brethern,—Hundreds of letters received for a free copy of the life of the Holy Prophet Mohamed, written by Lord Headley, and translated and published in Kanarese by Darul Ishayath, Bangalore reveal the fact how the people are willing and desirous of learning something of other religions.

Thanks to the educational policy pursued, the minds of our children both Hindus and Muslims, are poisoned in their infancy. The Hindu Child from his infant class has been taught that Muslims are blood thirsty tyrants and their religion teaches nothing but intolerance. This first impression however wrong and erroneous, sticks on in the minds and no amount of attempt to remove them is sufficient.

Whatever be the policy pursued in British India, Indian states also are not free from this blame. Some interested people who are writing histories and which unfortunately are being prescribed by the Educational authorities as text books contain half truths and falsehoods like the Black hole of Calcutta which, by the efforts of a Hindu research scholar has been found to be a myth, deliberately concocted, and our boys are being taught to look upon the members of their sister community as blood thirsty invaders who came to spoil the Dharma in the Arya

TRANSLATION OF MOHAMED'S LIFE IN KANARESE.

My main idea in writing these few lines by way of appeal is to draw the attention of my Muslim brethren to the immediate necessity of putting the translation of some standard book on the life of Holy Prophet Mohamed in Kannada in the hands of Kanarese speaking non-Muslims.

The short essay of our new Muslim brother is too short and does not give the necessary detail to show how grand is the teaching of the Master and what a loving personality he had.

Through the efforts of Pandit Syed Kashim Saheb, Darul Ishavath has been in a position to put the short life sketch of the Master in Kanarese, and through the help of friends and well wishers, a few thousands of copies have been placed in the hands of non-Muslims. This organisation is ready and willing to get any standard book translated in Kanarese provided some charitable gentlemen are forthcoming to finance the venture. Hundreds and thousands of rupees are being spent away year on useless things by our Muslim brethren, but no one thinks of removing the doubts which linger on in the minds of non-Muslims about Islam, Muslims and the Prophet. Incidentally I beg to bring to the notice of the public that about 17 parts of the Holy Book of Islam are being translated by Pandit A. A. Jabbar with the assistance of Pandit Syed Khasim. Is there any body in Mysore or outside who will try to help us to place the book in a readable form before the kanarese speaking population in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore. I am sure my appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

PEN MORE POWERFUL THAN SWORD.

This is the age of printing press, and pen is more powerful than the sword. Muslim have not discharged their duties if they pray and fast, and now and then cry Alla-Ho-Akbar. If Muslims cannot do anything else at least will they not give their poor rate and islamic tax, enjoined on them to Darul Ishayath, Bangalore and help this organisation put the life and teaching of our noble Lord in a Kanarese translation and get it printed to be distributed either free of cost or at a nominal price to non-Muslim Kanarese speaking public.

Those Muslims who wish to contribute their mite can remit the amount to Crescent Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore city to be credited to the name of the Secretary Darul Ishayath, "Each one understanding the other's point of view" is the true solution for the Hindu-Muslim Unity for which all Indians including Mr. Gandhi are aspiring for.

SNOWDEN ON LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug 26.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden discussing the financial situation in an interview with "Yorkshire Observer" said the "Present crisis has arisen through lack of international confidence in Great Britain's financial stability. But the position of our country is fundamentally sound.

We have vast resource and all that is needed to restore confidence abroad is evidence that we are placing our national finances on a thoroughly sound basis.

This will involve not only economies in national expenditure but additional taxation.—B. O. W.

POLITICS AND JUSTICE

Egyptain Leader's Exposition

Defending Ustad Fazil Hassan Nahhas in a political case. Mr. Ubaid Nakram, the well-known Egyptian lawyer and a prominent Wafdist leader, discussed what was Politics and what was Justice. He said that Politics and Justice were essentially different having their separate domains and they could never unite. Both had also different objects to fulfil. Justice was divine, while Politics was the creation of man. Politics looked at things with different points of view at different times as the occasion demanded. Not so Justice. Justice could look at things but from one point of view and that was of equality. Similarly the two differed in their objects. Justice aimed at Truth, while Politics was a game of expediency no matter it was right or wrong.

(AL-SHOORA"—CAIRO).

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Kalidas Manik Memorial Football Shield Tournament will begin from the 19th September, 1931. School, College, Army, Police, Railway and Registered Club teams are requested to enter.

An entree fee of Rs. 10 must reach by the 7th Sept. Ties will be drawn on the 8th Sept. Write to the Secretary, Tournament Committee, Benares Hindu University.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1931.

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M. N. Roy's Bail Application Turned Down

—:o:—

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER INDIAN MASSES QUESTIONED

Complaint Against Disallowance Of Interviews

"LET ME FIGHT OUT MY CASE CONSTITUTIONALLY"
—*M. N. ROY.*

Mr. W. Lewis Lloyd, Joint Magistrate, rejected M. N. Roy's bail application. Mr. Roy argued the application in person.

Mr. Iqbalkrishna Kapur, counsel for Mr. Roy, said that the German lawyer Rosenfield was prepared to come to India to help in the defence but he wanted a confirmation from Mr. Roy regarding the latest date on which his services would be required. It is also understood that M. Zinovieff had enquired about Mr. Roy's defence.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

M. N. Roy's bail application was heard by Mr. W. Lewis Lloyd, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate in the court. A large number including Mr. Narainprasad Nigam, members of the local Bar were present besides Roy's counsel Mr. Iqbal Kishen Kapur. Mr. Zakirali, Mr. Sriratan Shukla, Advocate and others.

Roy preferred to argue his application himself and after thanking the Court for giving this permission. he laid great stress that there was no direct evidence against him.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER INDIAN MASSES.

He further asserted that undoubtedly in matters of this nature wherein the validity of the very system of Government is in dispute, law has to be administered with the utmost care. There is the question of sovereignty of the British Crown over Indian masses. He said he always disputed that right of foreign domination over Indian people. He laid great stress that unless there is cogent and relevant admissible evidence against him he should not be kept in jail as keeping him there would amount to the negation of the right of the accused to liberty for which he has been fighting all along.

"WAS HE TO REMAIN IN JAIL FOR HALF CENTURY?"

How then was he detained in jail for over five weeks He asked the Court to treat him as absolutely innocent till the contrary was proved as required by law. Undoubtedly he said Section 121A is non-bailable offence but is he to remain in jail for half a century if the prosecution evidence is not closed till then? He said this was a dispute between the oppressed masses and the Government.

"ANY STICK GOOD TO STRIKE WITH."

But the danger was anybody could thus be arrested and detained. The principle of English Law was not followed in India. James Stephens, the author of Penal Law made a great difference between English and Indian Law. In India the principle followed was any stick was good enough to strike with. The change made was mischievous and made wantonly and light-heartedly for arresting people who honestly express their political views unpalatable to the Government.

"RIDICULOUSLY WEAK CASE."

Refusing bail to him would be violating the principle of law. Reference was made to the recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. Roy said he did not know what evidence would be adduced against him. He asserted that in 1924 the prosecution was very weak, ridiculously weak and the administration of justice then merely a farce. The prosecution by adopting dilatory methods was trying to improve the case this time in order to put up a better show.

He said that the Government after spending crores and crores of the poor peasant money got hold of him in Bombay when their efforts failed all over the rest of the world. Even Labour Government approached the French Government to hand him over to Scotland Yard when he was in France. When he was arrested in Bombay no deadly weapon, no Bolshevik money, no literature, in short, ntohing was found on his person. He further stressed the impossibility of preparing defence when in enemy's custody. He questioned the impartaility of British Indian Government in such matters.

He said there were practical difficulties as even members of the Defence Committee were not allowed to see him in jail. A prominent man from Bombay was likewise disallowed to see him in jail. Thus he was deprived of the right of defence.

"A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE".

It would be a miscarriage of justice if my application is refused, in this arbitrary manner. I am a prisoner of my enemies, and one cannot prepare his defence in such a position. The prosecution as well as the Court derive authority from the same sources when the Crown is party to the case. What justice can be expected. I shall be hopeless victim of prosecution if detained in custody.

At this stage the clock rang 12 and the Magistrate drew attention of the accused to that the time limit of 20 minutes had expired. He had allowed one minute over the limited time, and he allowed 4 more. He should hurry up.

REFUSAL TO INTERVIEW

As Roy had agreed to his time being limited to 20 minutes till 12 a.m., he accepted the Magistrate's order with thanks. He continued: Uptil now I cannot see my lawyer when I want, nor can my lawyer see me when he wants to. The Superintendent of the Gaol does not regard any difference between ordinary criminals and my case. He says: "I can see interviewers as usual. A Defence Committee has been formed by citizens of Cawnpore to help me in my defence; but so far not one member has been allowed to see me. Last week a gentleman came all the way from Bombay on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, but I could not see him as he was ordered to wait three days, which he could not do and so could not see me.

GIVE FACILITIES TO FIGHT OUT.

I can talk only in the presence of gaol officials. If I send any letters they will be read by other people before reaching the addresses. As long as I am in custody I cannot properly defend myself. Either give me facilities to fight out constitutionally or discard the arbitrary nature.

The Magistrate asked the accused to file application through counsel for arrangements about jail, as he could not pass any orders without going through the jail manual.

GOVT. PROSECUTOR'S REPLIES.

The Government Prosecutor in reply laid emphasis that a good deal of extraneous matters was put in by Roy both in his application and oral agruments. He brought home to the accused that immediately after his arrival in Cawnpore the date was fixed to enable the defence to get ready. The prosecution list was filed which was open to inspection by the accused and his counsels. Thereafter unfortunately this court was taken ill. In such matters Providence

(Continued on page 6.)

"CONGRESS BULLETIN" TO BE STARTED

B. P. C. C's Decision

The question of restarting "Congress Bulletin" as an authoriz d newspaper, was discussed at the adjourned ordinary meeting of the B.P.C.C. held at Congress House, on Wednesday evening.

At the outset, Mr. S.K. Patil told the House, that they had received the good news about Mahatmaji's going to England and arrangements were made by the officials of the Congress to accord a warm send-off to Gandhiji. A mass meeting was arranged on the Azad Maidan, while a mammoth procession was arranged on Saturday morning. Consent of Mahatmaji was asked by a wire.

COSTLY "CONGRESS BULLETIN."

Coming to the agenda, Mr. J. C. Maitra, Publicity Secretary of the B.P.C.C. made a demand for a grant of Rs. 4.000 for running the "Congress Bulletin" for 8 months till the end of the official year. He explained the scope of the "Bulletin" and d velt on its economic side. Although the scheme worked on a profit of Rs. 200 per month, the Council was prepared to run the "Bulletin" even at a loss of Rs. 500 a month.

Mr. Manant Mehta seconded the grant.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas maintained that the traditions of the "Bulletin" ought to be kept intact. The "Bulletin" ought not to be reduced to a mediocre newssheet.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas said they were the trustees of the public funds and they must take care to see that not a pie was wasted on unprofitable concerns.

ONE PIE ONLY.

Mr. M.N. Menon moved an amendment that the grant be reduced to one pie.

Mr. S.B. Mahadeshwar pointed out that a one-pie bulletin was a necessity in the Labour Wards.

Mr. V. Iyer suggested that the name "Bulletin" should be changed.

"WAR AND BULLETIN."

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer did not understand, why "War" and "Bulletin" should go together in their minds. Could not bulletin be useful even in the absence of war? Had not Congress activities so much expanded as to need more publicity and propaganda?

Mr. K.K. Menon pointed out that the circulation of the "Bulletin" never went below 15,000.

"TAKING IN."

Mr. G.N. Desai, supporting the grant, argued that there was a large population outside the Congress activities and it was with a view to take this population in that the "Bulletin" was proposed to be started.

Mr. C. B. Johari opposed the grant. He was doubtful whether the "Bulletin" was at all necessary. He was afraid that it would become a party-organ.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi supported the grant. The passing of the grant, he pointed out, committed the House to the principle of the "Bulletin." The question was still open to the Council, when to start it and what should be its policy. It was going to be nothing, but a "Gazette" of the B. P.C.C.

SUPERFLUOUS.

Mr. C.K. Narayanswamy, opposing the grant said, when Nationalist papers in the City were giving ample publicity to the Congress activities, what was the necessity of a special bulletin? The House should not treat the question on party lines. It was a question of great importance and must be solved with seriousness and wisdom.

Mr. Noor Ali thought that the "Bulletin" would come in the way of local Vernacular papers.

PROPAGANDA AND NOT BUSINESS.

Mr. S.K. Patil replied to the debate. He asked the House not to confuse their thoughts by mixing considerations of profit and loss with the requirements of policy. On the side of hard cash, the scheme presented to the House was well within the ability of the B.P.C.C. even if the worst fears of the opposition were to materialize. On the side of policy he could not lay too great an emphasis on the necessity of propaganda of Congress activities. They were not starting the "Bulletin" the next morning. They were committing themselves only to the principle, leaving the details to the Council.

The amendment was thrown out. The grant of Rs. 4.000 was passed by a large majority. The House then adjourned to Monday, 7 p.m. (S.T.)

ECHO OF BABU GENOO INCIDENT.

Just before the meeting dispersed, Mr. P.R. Lele moved: "That this Committee resents entirely the award of Rs. 10,000 made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., for alleged damage caused on December 12, 1930 to the packages of foreign piecegoods belonging to Haji Beg Mahomed Jamal, which is to be realised from ratepayers of the "C" Ward of the City, and asks the President to take every possible action to resist the realisation of the amount."

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, in supporting the resolution, said that he had been an eye-witness to the incidents of December 12 last, and, that the remarks of the Magistrate in this connection attributing the acts of incendiarism to the Congress volunteers were entirely baseless. On the other hand, they had tried their best to pacify the public which was, naturally in hot temper on account of the death of Babu Genoo under the motor lorry that evening. At his suggestion, a rider was added to the original resolution expressing the resentment of the House at the remarks made by the Magistrate about the Congress volunteers.

H. LESTER HUTCHINSON

HUTCHINSON COMES TO BOMBAY ON SHORT HOLIDAY

To Recoup His Health After Illness

Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson, editor of the "New Spark" and one of the Meerut accused came to Bombay on Wednesday to recoup his health after the serious illness he had recently.

It will be recalled that Mr. Hutchinson was down with a severe attack of pneumonia which necessitated his removal to Military Hospital, Meerut.

Mr. Hutchinson looks much pulled down and shattered in health. His short stay in Bombay with better facilities for medial treatment and better nursing, it is hoped, will restore him to his normal health.

MR BUKHARI IN BOMBAY

Released After More Than A Year's Detention

Mr. Bukhari, one of the young public workers of Bombay who was detained under the Bengal Ordinance for over a year was released recently. He arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and was received by a large number of young workers and friends. Bukhari was detained under the Ordinance in a village in Bengal in May 1930.

MILITARY "COUP D'ETAT" IN LISBON.

Rebels Surrender

GOVT. CLAIM'S COMPLETE CONTROL OF SITUATION

LONDON, August 26.

Lisbon.—A military "coup d'etat" was attempted at six this morning. Civilians armed with machine guns and rifles seized barracks of the Third Regiment of Artillery without encountering resistance, took officers prisoners and induced the troops to join in revolt.

Loyal troops, the police and the republican guard attacked the barracks. The rebels, led by Colonel Diaz, after a short resistance surrendered. There were no disorders elsewhere in Lisbon. Armoured cars and republican guards armed with machine-guns are patrolling the streets. Government claims to be completely in control of the situation.—Reuter.

A CUTCH SENSATION.

Village Worker Arrested Without Written Order.

A Bombay correspondent writes: Mr. Vasanji M. Desai. a village worker doing Parishad work in Cutch Waghad, was put under arrest by the State police on 19-8-1931 at Gagodar and was removed under police escort to Bhuj, where he was produced before the Commissioner of Police who informed Mr. Desai that there was a deportation order against him and he would be deported from the territories of the Cutch State. On Mr. Desai's demanding the copy of the Order, the Police Commissioner informed him that the said Order was verbal. This action has created a stir in Cutch and outside and the Parishad Committee in Bombay have wired more than once to the State authorities urging upon them not to resort to such illegal measures against peaceful workers in Cutch.

Mr. Desai has a record of village work to his credit during the last Civil Disobedience movement. He joined Cutch Parishad services soon after his release from jails as the result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He had been working in Waghad since 26-6-1931. and in a couple of months attempts are made by the Cutch State authorities to remove him from his legitimate work in Waghadi During his short stay in Waghad. Mr. Desai made himself extremely useful and popular by his sincere social work. The arrest and proposed removal of such a worker from Cutch by the State authorities is greatly resented by a large number of Cutchees, both in and out of Cutch. An urgent meeting of Parsishad Working Committee has been called to consider the situation arising out of this arrest of their worker in Cutch.

INDIAN SATES' PEOPLE'S WEEK CELEBRATIONS

Public Asked To Become Conference Members And Strive For Securing Rights

(From Our Correspondent)

BAR NAGAR, August 24.

A public meeting under the auspices of Sarvajanik Sabha and under the presidentship of Mr. Shivshanker Rawal of Ujjain was held to celebrate the Indian States Peoples' week.

Mr. R. P. Parsai, the Provincial Secretary, dealt on the unfortunate lot of the States People which he considered deplorable and detrimental to the interests of the ruler and the ruled. He said that the only way to establish good Government and peace in the States was to have responsible Government which was only safeguard for the princes.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

He further appealed to the public to enroll themselves as members of the Conference and sign the mass memorial as well as to strive for their political freedom and right in order to save the country from tyranny.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Rawal criticised and deplored the Ordinance of Gwaliar Durbar which, inspite of the truce in British India, still existed there, and requested the Durbar to remove it. He further explained the resolutions of the Conference and asked for their support.

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY

Question In C. P. Council.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, August 26.

A series of supplementary questions were asked to-day in the C.P. Council bp Mr. Chaudhari Malthulal of Mandal Distt. over the attachment of the property of Dewan Bahadur Seth Jiwanlal and Seth Govinddas of Jubbulpore. Mr. R.N. Banerjee replied that disciplinary action was being taken against persons responsible for the mistake and that the Deputy Commissioner had already written to Seth Jivandas expressing regret for the same.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA OF GWALIOR ENTERTAINED

A tea-party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Burjor S.J. Aga, in honour of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, on Friday last, at the Willingdon Sports Club, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The guests were welcomed by Mrs. Aga, and they were introduced to the young Maharaja, who is aged 15. This is his first public appearance in Bombay. After partaking of refreshments the guests dispersed, but not before thanking Mr. and Mrs. Aga for arranging the successful function.

Practical Lessons To Students In Co-operation

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, August 24.

Mr. B. B. Kamat, Head Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, created an interesting change in the usual routine by inviting his students to root out the "Sarata" thorns from the play-ground which rendered a large portion of it unplayable. The students cleared it by working on it in their leisure hours.

In his concluding address to the students this afternoon he congratulated them on their nobler effort and explained to them how such combined efforts are required in fighting against common pests like cholera, plague, locusts, etc. He referred to the world-wide activities of the Health Department of the League of Nation, to get rid of diseases such as malaria, leprosy, etc.,

BOMBAY GOVT. PASS NEW HOUSING SCHEME

A special meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute, was held in the Bombay Improvement Trust Hall, on Thursday, under the Presidentship of Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster when Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Chief Officer of the Trust was also present.

Mr. Paymaster stated that the persevering efforts of the promotors of the Tenants' Welfare Institute were at last successful, in that the Bombay Government recently passed a new Housing Scheme based on ownership system, on most favourable terms.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, then delivered a lecture on Advantages of Improvement Trust Housing Scheme for Tenant-ownership movement," and stated that the main object of the Bombay Tenant Welfare Institute, which was started in October 1924 in connection with the Bombay Tenants' Association was now fulfilled.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST HOUSING SCHEME

The "Municipal Aided Housing Scheme" was inaugurated in Bombay for developing the vacant land owned by the Improvement Trust as well as by the Bombay Municipality. According to the Improvement Trust Housing Scheme any middle-class tenant could now hope to get a loan upto 65 per cent of the cost of the building from the Trustees of the Improvement Trust Board, at 6-1/2 per cent interest per annum, provided 35 per cent of the cost was first invested by the tenant concerned, after purchasing a plot of land from the Improvement Trust on 999 years' lease, at a very reasonable price.

ELECTIONS IN LAHORE

35 Cases Of Impersonation Detected

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, August 27.

About 35 cases of false personation were detected by polling officers during the last three days. Some Muslims dressed as Hindus went to poll votes. They not only wore the sacred thread but also put on Dhotis and done Tikka marks on their foreheads. One Muslim gave a Hindu name, and gave his caste eas Brahmin, in low voloe polling officer did not catch the word and asked him to repeat when the man unwittingly replied: "Khudda ki Kasam, meh Brahmin hoo". The use of the Urdu terms aroused suspicion. Enquiry showed that he was a Muslim. He was arrested. Similarly two other Muslims in dhotis and with Hindu marks were arrested.

MEETING OF SIKH ORGANISATIONS

Resumption Of Daska Satyagraha Discussed

AMRITSAR, August 26.

Over 100 representatives of different Sikh organisations held a meeting at Akal Takht, under the presidency of Sardar Shiv Singh of Gurdaspur. The question of the resumption of the 'morcha' at Daska was discussed.—A.P.

POONA HINDU-MUSLIM PROCESSION

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Dacoits Jailed

POONA, Aug. 26.

Arrangement are afoot to celebrate the Hoisting of new national flag on Sunday next, by the city-congress committee. Also the congress committee has asked the citizens to hoist the new flag on their respective houses, shops, motors, cycles, etc. A general rally of volunteers will be held at Shivajee Mandir on Sunday in the morning at 7 a.m.

Muslim's of Poona took out a big procession to celebrate the anniversary of the saint Abdul Kadar Jilani. The procession was orderly and consisted of volunteers and the public. The shouts of "Allaho-Akbar" and "Vande Matram" were raised. It passed through the principal streets.

DACOITS SENTENCED.

Sawla Balaji Raskar (2) Tatya Pandu Jhagde (3) Gulab Kasam Mullana (4) Joti Mahdoo Wagh (5) Tatya Bhau Jhagde (6) Namdeo Tatya Sulke and (7) Yashwant Kondi Borate, the seven accuseds of Redni village in the Indapur Taluka were charged with committing theft on March 3rd in the house of Kashinath Gundi Tarange of the same village. The case was committed to session by the Deputy Collector Mr. Purohit. It was then tried by Mr. Dhurandar, Assistant Sessions Judge Poona. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. The Judge sentenced accused No. 1 and 4 to four years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' hard labour. Accused No. 2, 3 and 5 were given 2 years hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 2 months hard labour. The accused No. 6 and 7 were found not guilty and were acquitted.

FLOODS IN BENGAL.

CLOTHES AND MONEY COLLECTED IN BOMBAY.

The Secretary North and East Bengal, Relief Fund writes that 8 bales of clothing which were collected in Bombay have been sent to the flood-stricken areas by s. s. "Sirsa" of the B. I. S. N. Company, who have granted free concession rates for 25 bales, through the courtesy of Mr. A. T. Beg, proprietor of the Bengal Cotton Trading Company, of Bombay.

Bengalees of Bombay collected over Rs. 2,000 for famine and flood relief. The procession of the Bengalee residents organised by the Bengali Union, Pydhoni, again went round through Kalbadevi, Lohar Chawl, and Bazar Gate Street on Sunday. They were successful in collecting Rs. 474-7-0 besides individual collections of Rs. 50 and two cart loads of clothes. The total collections are Rs. 2,022-15-0.

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